

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RAINBOW LOBBY AND
RIGHT TO KNOW

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, two organizations—the Rainbow Lobby, not to be confused with Rev. Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition, Probe magazine, and an individual—Nancy Ross, filed a \$2 million lawsuit against me and sought a temporary restraining order to restrain me from "copying or distributing" certain documents in my possession.

This week a Federal judge refused to grant the above said organizations a restraining order. In their press statement, on this matter, the groups claimed that release of the documents could jeopardize the safety of Zaire opposition leaders. Accordingly, I have erased the names of these persons from the document. It should be noted that these two documents have been circulating in Washington for several months, and they are obviously in the possession of other parties.

I am submitting for Member's review the so-called secret documents. It would not take too much time to conclude that this is a case of: First, much ado about nothing; and second another attempt to harass me; a fact which they boasted about in a written statement at a conference in New York, May 4, 1990, on harassment.

Following are two documents about their suit:

AUGUST 4, 1989.

MEMORANDUM

Re Zaire Investigation.

To: Jackie, Cathy and Mike.

From: Rich.

The following is a summary of new information learned over the last few weeks regarding the Dymally-Mobutu connection and Mobutu's possible travel to the U.S. in the fall:

DAN MORGAN

I spoke with Dan Morgan, a reporter with the Washington Post earlier today. I had called Morgan to tell him about the covert funding to Zaire story because I had heard from another investigator that he had been doing an ongoing series of stories about the Congressional budget process. Morgan also has a reputation as being a reporter who will dig for a story and has written extensively about Grover Connell.

Morgan was not interested in the covert funding to Zaire story saying that he has not been following foreign operations very closely. He recommended that I talk to David Ottaway about it. Morgan did say he was interested in the Dymally story (which I had also mentioned to him) and he asked that we send him our clips. Morgan said that he would talk to another Post reporter Jim McGee (sp?) who he described as being

a "beat up on Black Congressman specialist." McGee has written the Post stories on Gus Savage and on Bill Gray.

COALITION FOR A FREE AFRICA

Mike K. spoke with Steve Askin today who is back in Harre, Zimbabwe. Askin said that the non-profit who he referenced in his Christian Science Monitor story was the Coalition for a Free Africa, which received a quarter million dollars donation from Mobutu. Askin said he saw a report which listed the donation and Griffy acknowledged to him that he had received the donation from Mobutu.

According to the California Secretary of State's office the Coalition for a Free Africa was registered as a public benefit non-profit organization on January 16, 1986. Richard Griffy of 1635 North Cahuenga Blvd., Hollywood is the President.

The Secretary of State's office will be sending us their income taxes (990s) for the last few years.

As we have reported in the past, Dymally, has received monies from the Coalition for a Free Africa for travel to Africa, South America and within the U.S. Dymally was also instrumental in getting an oil contract from Griffy's company Adpic.

BLACK MANAFORT STONE & KELLY

Black Manafort Stone & Kelly signed a \$1 million contract to represent Zaire that commenced July 1, 1989. Black Manafort is a prominent Washington consulting firm that Lee Atwater had worked for and is also emersed in the current HUD scandal. Black Manafort also represents Unita.

Stu Sweet is handling the Zaire account for Black Manafort and Stone. Sweet also handles the Unita account for the company. According to one Capitol Hill source, Sweet is a Democrat who was given the Unita account because he could appeal to moderate Democrats on the Hill. Sweet "may have a relationship" to Rep. Dave McCurdy a conservative democrat who sits on the intelligence committee and is pro-Unita.

According to Sweet, Black Manafort will focus on trying to increase the economic assistance provided to Zaire. He talked about how Zaire was one of the poorest countries in Africa that badly needs to have its road system repaired.

He described Zaire as being a close ally of the U.S. and said that it was "ironic" that Congress wanted to cap military assistance at \$3 million when that money was going to maintain five C130 transport planes. Sweet argued that it was Mobutu who took the lead in confronting Khadafy in Chad and that it was these C130s that were used to transport troops and weapons to Chad. "Frankly our government should be thankful" to Mobutu for the leadership that he has provided.

The call to Sweet got cut off at this point as his car went under a tunnel cutting off contact with his cellular phone.

MOBUTU WATCH

Mike K. spoke to Edward von Koberg who said that he was still representing Zaire and was surprised to learn that we knew of Zaire's contract with Black Manafort. He said that Mobutu's trip in September was

being handled by the Ambassador. He did not specify what dates that Mobutu would be in the U.S.

A State Department source that I spoke to said that he was unaware whether or not Mobutu was coming to the U.S. in September. He did suggest that Mobutu might be coming for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly which takes place at the end of September. A Capitol Hill source who is also very knowledgeable about Mobutu also thought that would be a likely time for Mobutu to return to the U.S.

The General Assembly officially opens on September 19. The general debate that many heads of States participate in begins on September 25 and runs through October 13. If Mobutu is speaking at the UN it would be during this period.

The official list of speakers for the debate has not been released yet. Walid Mouran an Iraqi journalist who heads the UN journalist association said that he would inquire with his sources to see if Mobutu is scheduled to speak and would let us know on Monday.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

I spoke with Barbara Haig at the National Endowment for Democracy. Dave Peterson who handles Africa for NED was in Africa when I called. Haig did know that NED was considering doing a conference on one party democracy in Africa.

"Someone said it would be good" to have this conference in Zaire. Haig then said that the "someone" was Dymally. "He raised it as a possibility." Haig thought that Zaire, "might be a difficult place to have it." NED currently has no programs in Zaire.

The group that NED is talking to about organizing this conference is called CERDET which is located in Senegal. CERDET has received funding from NED in the past. The person in Senegal who they want to organize this conference is named Nzo.

Patterson was "discussing" this conference with people while he was over in Africa. Patterson had met a Dymally staff person, Melvina, while he was in Senegal during this trip.

The issue of one party democracy is a big issue in Africa said Haig. A lot of Westerners think that democracy has to look a certain way with multiple parties. "We thought that it would be good to take a look at it and how it has not worked so far."

DYMALLY GOES TO ZAIRE

Dymally is planning on traveling to Zaire in August, according to a Capitol Hill source.

To: Deborah, Fred, Jackie, Hazel, Alvaader.
From: Nancy.

REPORT ON TRIP TO BRUSSELS, POLISARIO AND
ALGERIA

1. Brussels: Brussels is the seat of the European Parliament and the soon to be capital of Europe. It's an extremely middle class city, you constantly feel the anti-semitism and the growth of fascism is very prevalent. The fascists won 20% of the vote in Antwerp and a large percentage (in the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

teens) in Brussels. The North African community, mainly the Moroccans are the brunt of the fascists' wrath. Even cab drivers blame the Moroccans for the economic problems—taking jobs away from them, etc.

The Zairians are treated differently—like their children (but not too close) with all the patronizing and contempt people have for children, to say nothing of the racism. Immigrants are a big issue amongst the progressive community. Only the European community can vote. It doesn't matter how long you lived in Belgium you can't vote.

Brussels is as dead as Paris. Abu has notes on all our meetings which are included in his report. This report will give an overview of whom we met with along with some additional thoughts and observations.

We met with every Zairian opposition group that exists and ones we didn't even know existed. There are presently two factions of the UDPS. It's hard to know whose who. One is headed by a man named K whose close to Ronald van den Bogaert. He's very nice, as are most people but not doing anything. The other is C who has been ousted from the UDPS but still calls himself UDPS. R said C has gotten into fists fights with pro-Mobutu people at press conferences and that was all the press would focus on. So while well meaning he was misrepresenting the party. We had dinner with K (whose wife is G's sister, glad to say that she is much more progressive) and lunch with C and his family. Other UDPS people from France were suppose to have joined us at C's but they came two hours late and we had to leave.

C at least came up with some ideas of what to do. Presidential elections come up in 1991. Given there are no opposition candidates to Mobutu that are allowed, people either vote for or against Mobutu. Green cards mean a pro-Mobutu vote and red cards are against. People must vote in Zaire. When people go to the polls there is an armed guard there, if they take a red card they're arrested, beaten, etc. At some point the red cards disappear. If there was to be some kind of international campaign, it seems that there would have to be an internal to Zaire campaign as well, like the Vote No campaign in Chile.

Another UDPS member we met with was O who was in the hospital after a lung operation. The man has a very moving story. He was tortured and beaten. Mobutu's guards jumped on his chest and destroyed his lungs. You actually can see a hole in his chest.

We met with T's sons some of whom were more political than others, and at least one of which seemed very progressive. They were actually very serious, asking us questions about our legislation, how congress works, what we were trying to accomplish, etc. Given they aren't leftists they and their friends were the most serious. We also briefly met with T's brother who had to escape from Zaire and is now teaching in Antwerp.

Ronald has much influence over the UDPS. It's like his movement, though other than disseminating information they really don't do much. Ronald just quit his job at the European Parliament working for the Socialist Party. He said that now that the Socialist are in power they've completely backed off of their opposition to Mobutu. At one point Ronald told us about a coup that was in the process of being planned. This information is confidential. He said that there is a man named (not sure of spelling) B based in Zambia who used to be in the FLNC, but whose key supporters are former

Mobutu military people, that is in the process of planning a coup. He said they have trained an army which is based in Zambia. They plan on attacking Shaba and Kinshasa. He said that Mobutu probably has gotten wind of something in the works but expects an attack in another region, not in Kinshasa. He said they believe a mistake of Shaba I and II was they didn't move into Kinshasa at the same time they attacked Shaba. They feel they must gain support from the people in Kinshasa so as to make sure that Shaba can't be isolated. R said B does not have an ideology, mainly anti-Mobutu, though he is progressive. However, his collaborators are conservative. I asked how they could train without being seen. He said Zambia is large and it's easy to hide. He said they've been bringing weapons into Zaire for sometime now and hiding them. He said things are so chaotic its not that difficult. He also said that B had once written a book, but didn't remember the name of it.

I'm not sure if this is connected, but a few months ago, the Zambians called me and asked if we would check on a Belgium news story saying that the Zambians were working with anti-Mobutu military forces that were planning on overthrowing Mobutu. I checked the story out and none of the press people in Belgium ever read anything like that. The story came in the News information packets the Zambians receive from their ministry. I asked N, without saying why, if he heard of B and he hadn't. I asked him if he knew of any groups based in Zambia. He said that someone told him that Solidarite, Ludo Martin's paper (who I mention below) mentioned that some former Zairian military men were based in Zambia, but that was all the article said.

Our Belgium Press Conference: You saw the results of our press conference. Some of the coverage was good, and some of it used A's statement about burning down Mobutu's castles to attack us. There is a political and geographic split in Belgium between the north which is Flemish and the south which is French. The Flemish papers tended to be supportive and the French more conservative. Both in both cases we got lots of press coverage and were all over the Belgium newspapers. We have developed several good media contacts, and met individually or spoke with most of the progressive media. As you know, Glenwood Roane from ZARI was at the press conference handing out Clouds Blur the Rainbow. One 'leftist' type press person from de Morgan, who ended up writing a supportive piece was the only one who asked if we allied with Larouche and aren't we opportunizing off of the RC. He asked this in a separate interview we had with him when we returned to Brussels.

We also met with C who said she was going to write a piece on the Rainbow Lobby to counter the article in Het Belang which said we did nothing except Zaire and reportedly got our money from Antwerp diamond dealers. So far the article has not been printed. She's away so I haven't been able to check what happened.

We met with many of the MNC/L groups. Our posture was that we don't support any particular opposition group but all the opposition to Mobutu, and mainly the work we could do together was share information. They all basically asked us for either money so they could make the revolution or to bring them to Washington so they could tell the truth about Mobutu.

We met with the Government in Exile whose leader, passed through here last year,

that's how we met C. They're extremely middle class, and asked us to represent them. A asked them who recognized them given they were a government in exile. They then proceeded to ask us to introduce them to governments.

We met with D and A who is an older man who fought in the Shaba uprisings and was part of the original FLNC. Like the rest of these folks they seem well meaning but have nothing. They claim they have an FLNC active chapter inside Angola headed by Lt. Colonel. Did you ever hear of this person? What I've heard from others is that basically the Zairian opposition inside Angola has been dispersed. Many are farmers or have been integrated into the Angola. While some are part of the Angolan army, I have heard that they are dispersed and not a cohesive Zairian unit.

Met with F and K—another MNC/L group. They too asked us to bring them to Washington. Their saving grace was F's wife who is a former Zairian student and helped organize student demo's in Brussels after police opened fire on students in Kinshasa. She was very progressive, and not surprising super interested in the independent movement. Generally, we found the women to be much more progressive and smarter than the men. Also met with M's group which was all Zairian students, very middle class. One of their students had just escaped from Zaire after participating in student demonstrations. They set up a classroom type forum, where one young man gave a presentation explaining the history of Zaire, and they we presented and they asked questions. Nothing more to say.

We met with an organization of NGO's (non-government org's) called NCOS. This is a church funded organization that has development projects in Zaire. They're very decent and very patronizing. They said at one point, "how do we make a revolution in Zaire." They just wrote a book on corruption in these programs, in French which we have. They also have a newspaper they put out in Zaire. They're good to exchange information with.

Met with Green Party in Belgium parliament. They work on Zaire, but the thing to talk to them about is third party politics. While we began to talk about NAP, the meeting was cut short since they had to go to parliament. We probably should start sending them the NA. We were supposed to meet with them when we came back to Brussels but both Abu and myself were too sick so had to cancel. They produce briefing papers on Zaire on particular issues coming before parliament which would be helpful to have, such as on the debt situation.

One thing about the European Parliament before I forget. They have several projects in Zaire and in Africa—in Zaire, Cocoa coffee plantations, rehabilitation of copper mines and rebuilding roads.

Met with the Rainbow Group—they're folks who are centered around the European Parliament both as staffers but also as people who have no job relation to the EP. They're mainly CP members and some independent leftists. They say they have a women's group involved but no one from the women's group could come to the meeting. They said they came together because the Green's, by virtue of getting elected wouldn't take certain positions on social issues. They're again very decent but haven't built anything. The CP in Belgium has a long history but barely exists from what I could tell. The CP has a seat in the Flemish congress, but not in the European

or Belgium parliament. The North and South (Flemish & French) have separate parliaments plus there is a Belgium parliament. In 68 or 72 the CP broke with the Soviet Union. They were part of the Euro Communism movement. Now they say they are trying to find expression outside the social democratic controlled movement. They emphasized that they were not sectarian communists, eager to work with everyone and that they believed in democracy. We met with 2 CP members and one independent leftist who had heard of Fulani and said he wanted to see if he could raise money to bring her to Belgium.

The CP plus another group that was centered around a progressive former European Parliament person and former minister (religious not political) named *Jef Ulburgh* were very eager to keep in touch and develop an alliance with us, not just on Zaire issues but on other issues as well. We were like a spark of hope for them. They were thrilled to learn about the independent movement. Two of the people who worked with *Ulburgh* asked lots of questions about how we raised money, what issues we organized around, etc. *Ulburgh* was the one who introduced all the anti-Mobutu resolutions into the EP. He was a member of the Socialist Party but the party just refused to accept him again. I'm not exactly sure how the EP works. His name was on a list of potential delegates to the EP, and the party can choose a certain number of delegates. *Ulburgh* says he was too radical. *Ulburgh* and others are eager to build a movement but don't know how and I believe don't know what they're building a movement around. In the meantime he is going to southern Italy to begin organizing around immigration issues. As a minister he had organized in the Italian community who came to Belgium from 1969 to 80 to work in the mines. He built an organization called the World School which ran support programs for the miners. *Ulburgh* also just ran as a Socialist Party delegate from southern Italy and did quite well. The way we left it with *Ulburgh* was that we would exchange information, invite each other to conferences and to speak if appropriate.

The Rainbow Group said one of the ways the debt crisis works in Mobutu's favor is when Belgium cancels the debt to Zaire, that means he is more able to pay the commercial banks. Who ends up paying the state debt is the people of Belgium.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE AYER
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Ayer Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Ayer, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Ayer Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are

not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Phillip L. Connors and those who serve in the Ayer Police Department:

Donald Haapakoski, Bradley Madge, John Wyman, Paul Cormier, William O'Connell, David Bonner, Mark Coulter, Judith Hadley, Dana Beauvais, Harver LaPrade, John Bousack, William Murray, Lt. Arthur Boisseau.

**ABANDONED BABIES ADOPTION
ACT**

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Representative H. FAWELL, Representative C. HOLLOWAY, and Representative L. SMITH, I am introducing legislation to amend the foster care and adoption assistance sections of the Social Security Act. This legislation addresses the tragic problem of so-called border babies, or babies abandoned at birth by their parents.

The premise of the legislation and the impetus behind the legislation is simple—these children have a right to form a bond with loving parents in a stable home. Yet, what too often happens to these children who are not only abandoned at birth but often substance abused before birth, is that they languish first in the hospitals and then in foster care. Foster care is intended to be a temporary situation. However, the way it currently exists, it is not. For example, in New York City, 60 percent of the babies discharged from the hospital to foster care were still in foster care 3 years later.

In a recent study by the Office of the Inspector General [OIG] of the Department of Health and Human Services it was observed that the adoption process can take up to 3 years. Currently, legal rules and agency policies can make it so difficult to free children for adoption that fewer than 10 percent of the children in foster care are even put up for adoption.

Given the current situation in the child welfare system, it is critical that steps be taken to expedite the adoption of children who are abandoned during the formative months occurring shortly after birth. That is the intent of this legislation. It requires that States amend their laws and policies to expedite the procedures to recruit and place abandoned babies in permanent adoptive homes.

Within 30 days after a baby is abandoned the State must recruit and place this child with a preadoptive family. This preadoptive family shall have 90 days to petition the court for an expedited adoption hearing. This expedited or

fast track procedure was recommended by the OIG study for ensuring permanent homes, and removing placement barriers.

An abandoned baby is defined under the legislation as a baby who is not older than 6 months. What we want to do, quite simply, is to speed up the adoption process for these newborns while they are still adoptable. Experts agree that newborns have a clear advantage over older children in being adopted.

Finally, this legislation requires that abandoned babies be considered children with special needs in order to make them eligible for the adoption assistance program.

This legislation is aimed at society's most vulnerable population: babies abandoned at birth.

**TRIBUTE TO REV. ROBERT V.
LOTT**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this month, the St. Francis de Sales Parish Center, in Manhattan, will pay tribute to a distinguished member of my constituency, Rev. Robert V. Lott. On Wednesday evening, May 30, 1990, the parish will celebrate the 25th anniversary of Rev. Lott's ordination to the priesthood.

Father Lott, pastor at the St. Francis de Sales Church in New York, has maintained an undying commitment to clerical service. He has been involved with the North American Academy of Liturgy, the Archdiocesan Liturgical Commission and has held many different parish assignments throughout his career. His community involvement includes active participation with such organizations as the Council of Senior Centers and Services of New York City, the Partnership for the Homeless, and the United Neighbors of East Midtown, to name a few.

Father Lott will be honored at Wednesday's special event in New York City for all his outstanding accomplishments in community and church service. I should like to extend a heartfelt congratulations to Father Lott on this very special occasion.

A TRIBUTE TO KEITH T. JONES

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Keith T. Jones, of Rumford, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for East Providence Senior High School, in East Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by East Providence Senior High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Keith has certainly met these criteria while at East Providence Senior High School. He is graduating first in his class with a GPA of 95.89. Keith is also a member of the French Club and is a member of the school's varsity baseball team.

I commend Keith for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

ZAIRE LEADS PROTECTION OF AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Government of Zaire for their recent moves to protect the environment of Africa.

The recent White House Conference on Science and Economic Research Related to Global Change brought together a multitude of countries. At the conference Zaire provided a clear example of what an under-financed, developing country can do to protect the environment.

The Government's environmental policy is unprecedented in central Africa. Recently, Zaire announced several progressive steps including: the protection of 7.8 percent of Zaire's national territory in parks and nature preserves with plans for doubling the reserves to some 37.5 million hectares in the next decade. Zaire also strengthened laws dealing with environmental protection and established a trained body of personnel to combat the poaching of Zaire's elephant population.

Today Zaire is one of the leading African nations in the environmental arena. We must regard these efforts and encourage other African nations to follow this example.

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this morning, a dear friend and former colleague will receive the Distinguished Service Award from the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress. I can think of no one who is more deserving of this high honor.

For almost a quarter of a century, Ed Derwinski and I served together in the House, working side by side on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where Ed earned a reputation as one of our most knowledgeable members on foreign affairs.

Ed retired from Congress in 1983 but not from public service. Secretary of State George Shultz tapped him to serve as Counselor of the State Department and later as Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology. His accomplishments earned him the State Department's Distinguished Service Award in 1988. Among those notable achievements were his role in resolv-

ing longstanding irritants between the United States and traditional allies as varied as Canada and Iceland and the new nations of Micronesia and Oceania.

When the new Department of Veterans Affairs was created last year, President Bush called on Ed to be our Nation's first Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Once again, he has served with distinction.

It is indeed an honor to join my colleagues in extending our sincerest best wishes and congratulations to Ed Derwinski.

A TRIBUTE TO THE TOWNSEND POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Townsend Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Townsend, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Townsend Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a Nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief William May and those who serve in the Townsend Police Department:

Richard Vance, Barry Brown, Erving Marshall, David Profit, John Johnson, John Carter, Paul Morrison, James Marchand, Cheryl Mattson, and Thaddeus Rochette.

A TRIBUTE TO JENNIFER M. FARIA

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Jennifer M. Faria, of Bristol, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Bristol High School, in Bristol, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Bristol High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Jennifer has clearly met these criteria while at Bristol High School. Her academic record is outstanding as she is graduating sixth in her class. Her extracurricular activities are also equally impressive. She is the vice president of the student council and a member of the executive board. Jennifer is the secretary for the National Honor Society and the editor of the school yearbook. She is a varsity cheerleader and is also the secretary of the French Club.

I commend Jennifer for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

ALLOW CHIROPRACTORS TO BE COMMISSIONED IN THE MILITARY

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am offering a bill to allow chiropractors to be commissioned in the military and provide care as members of the armed services.

Chiropractors are an integral part of our Nation's health care system. Chiropractic services are provided under Medicare, Medicaid and vocational rehabilitation. All 50 States, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands license chiropractors as recognized health professionals. The Department of Health and Human Services defines chiropractors as category I health providers, the category that includes medical doctors and dentists.

Despite this recognition in other branches of government, the Department of Defense does not commission chiropractors as officers. Because of this, members of our Armed Forces are missing an effective form of health care.

My bill, in addition to allowing chiropractors to be commissioned, would establish pay rates for military chiropractors roughly equivalent to the rate for military dentists. The bill would also establish special pay requirements for chiropractors who have been board certified, undergone internship service, or have fulfilled service requirements.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this commonsense legislation which would insure that our fighting men and women receive the best possible medical care. It is time that the Department of Defense got in line with the rest of the Federal Government on this issue. As somebody who has personally enjoyed the benefits of chiropractic service, I think it is long overdue.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CORPS ACT OF 1990

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with my colleagues, Mr. STARK, Mr. GLICKMAN and Mr. GRANT to introduce legislation which

would address the staffing crisis in drug and substance abuse treatment. The primary objective of the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act of 1990 is to get more drug and substance abuse treatment personnel into our Nation's areas of need, both urban and rural. This legislation adopts many of the concepts of the National Health Service Corps and focuses on training and placing more substance abuse treatment providers.

The lack of sufficient numbers of treatment personnel is the leading contributor to the crisis in substance abuse treatment. The Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act will remedy that shortage by increasing the availability of treatment services for drug and alcohol abuse in health worker shortage areas. If adopted, this legislation will go far to attract certified and qualified individuals to serve in the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps. In return, the Federal Government will agree to repay, for each year of service, not more than \$20,000 of the principal and interest of the individuals educational loans.

As many of my colleagues know, an abundance of statistical evidence reveals there is a crisis in substance abuse treatment. According to a recent study released by the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors [NASADAD], only one in eight people who need treatment is receiving it. The latest National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey from the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism indicated that only 1 in 11 people who needed treatment was being served.

The need for substance abuse services in New York City and throughout the Nation continues to be unmet and the current treatment system has been unable to expand. In 1989 the State of New York reported that 4,891 people were on the waiting list for drug abuse treatment, and an additional 2,166 were on the waiting list for alcohol abuse treatment. The average days estimated between request for treatment and admission to treatment is 65 days. We should not have to tell an addict who wants treatment to come back in 2 months or 6 months. We should have treatment facilities that can handle the demand for treatment.

Although the administration has proposed increasing the Federal anti-drug budget by \$1.1 billion—total drug war budget \$10.6 billion—in fiscal year 1991, more than 70 percent of that total would be spent on law enforcement and interdiction. Treatment, which effectively reduces demand, has tragically been underfunded in our war on drugs.

The Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act of 1990 is a response to the President's call for improving the existing drug and substance abuse treatment system with more adequately trained personnel. The legislation has been endorsed by the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy and The American Society of Addiction Medicine, Inc.

The Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act will go a long way to address the demand side of the substance abuse problem that continues to plague individuals and families in both urban and rural America. I encourage my col-

leagues to give this proposal serious consideration as we continue in our efforts to eradicate the drug scourge.

REFUSENIKS CONTINUE TO BE DENIED BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, last year President Bush stated that he would not waive the Jackson-Vanik amendment for the Soviet Union until the Soviets codified and faithfully implemented a law on freedom of emigration.

Despite the fact that 1989 saw a record exodus of Soviet Jews, the President remained true to his word and I commend him for that.

On the eve of the upcoming summit, I urge him to once again stand firmly behind human rights and compel the Soviets to honor their stated commitment to freedom of emigration.

There are still over 300 long-term refuseniks who are arbitrarily being denied their basic human right to live where they choose.

One case, Boris Kelman, a 10-year secrecy refusenik, was recently told that he would not be allowed to apply to leave. Why? Because his invitation came from a cousin and not a first degree relative.

Mr. Speaker, this is completely unacceptable.

There is no compelling reason why we should reward the Soviets with preferential trade treatment so long as they continue to violate international human rights agreements.

Our policy should remain—no benefits until all refuseniks are released and free immigration is institutionalized under the rule of law.

A WARM WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT OF TUNISIA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in giving a warm welcome to President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali of the Republic of Tunisia on the occasion of his first State visit to Washington. I hope that his visit is both productive and enjoyable.

The United States-Tunisian relationship is over 200 years old. Tunisia was among the first countries to recognize the independence of the United States during our Nation's early years. Since that time, the United States and Tunisia have maintained a good relationship and share many values. Today, Tunisia remains one of the most open and democratic States in the Arab world.

The foundation of Tunisia's success was laid under the leadership of Habib Bourguiba, the father of independent Tunisia. After President Bourguiba became ill in 1987, there was a smooth transition of power in accordance with the Tunisian Constitution. Since that time, President Ben Ali has pledged his commitment to strengthening democratic values.

Since assuming the Presidency, he has also implemented economic and political reforms which will benefit the people.

On the political side, President Ben Ali has sought to make the government more responsive to the needs of the Tunisian people. He has limited the number of terms that a President may serve and most political parties have been legalized. Last year, free and open elections were held for the first time with a wide range of political parties participating. In addition, thousands of political prisoners have been released and their civil rights restored in a general amnesty announced in 1989. The United Nations Convention on Torture was ratified by the Tunisian Parliament.

On the economic side, the government of President Ben Ali has implemented a structural reform program supported by the United States, the IMF and the World Bank. Tunisia has met or exceeded all of the IMF targets despite the significant economic challenges that confronted that country. The lingering effects of a 2-year drought has forced the Tunisian Government to spend 10 percent of its budget on unanticipated grain imports. This has slowed economic growth. Tunisia currently faces a heavy external debt burden and high unemployment. Nevertheless, it continues to be a responsible debtor nation and has met all of its international obligations.

President Ben Ali is to be commended for his commitment to democracy and the progress that Tunisia has achieved thus far. I believe that the United States should continue to assist the Government of Tunisia in meeting its goal of economic and political freedom for all Tunisian citizens. Welcome to America, President Ben Ali!

TRIBUTE TO THE LITTLETON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Littleton Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Littleton, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day, the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Littleton Police Department, the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this

time to recognize the contributions of Chief Thomas Odea and those who serve in the Littleton Police Department:

Joseph Lombardo, Robert Romilly, Steven Ziegler, John Hagan, Paul Hollingsworth, Greg Irvine, John Kelly, Matthew King, Paul Baratta, and Thomas Delegee.

REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO INFANTS BORN TO SUBSTANCE-ABUSING WOMEN

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation with Representative CLYDE HOLLOWAY to ensure that newborns born to drug-abusing mothers are given the appropriate medical attention they so desperately need. This proposal would require States to establish procedures to test and treat newborn infants born to drug abusers.

Newborn urine toxicology screens are an important way of identifying which mother-child pairs are in need of help. I believe that testing newborns for drugs would aid the health provider in establishing or supporting a diagnosis of neonatal drug withdrawal; in identifying the drugs used in order to anticipate the course of withdrawal, and to guide drug therapy if required.

Clearly, newborn urine toxicology should be used in conjunction with a complete knowledge of maternal drug history. However, testimony before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families reveals that many health care providers do not know how to take a drug history. Furthermore, several studies show that self-reported drug use among pregnant women results in underidentification of illicit drug use. Simply put, self-reports are not an accurate measure of illicit drug use among pregnant women.

This legislation will provide an opportunity for the mother to confront her addiction and with the support of medical and social work professionals make important decisions, not only about her own treatment, but about the future of her newborn child.

The rights of the mother would be protected under this legislation by requiring a clear medical determination that she is drug or alcohol addicted prior to testing the infant. Furthermore, this legislation protects the rights of the health-care provider by granting immunity from civil or criminal liability for performing such tests. This will allow physicians to aggressively treat these fragile and sick newborns from the moment they are born.

Children born disabled by maternal drug use can only benefit from early detection and the development of appropriate services designed to meet their special needs. Testimony before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families reveals that a newborn baby can be a powerful motivator in helping a drug-addicted mother seek treatment.

Only by early identification can appropriate action be taken to get both mother and baby the help they so desperately need.

IN SUPPORT OF HUMAN SERVICES REAUTHORIZATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak in support of H.R. 4151, the human services reauthorization bill, which reauthorizes the Head Start Program. This year marks the 25th anniversary of Head Start, a program begun in 1965 as part of the war on poverty, to ensure that economically disadvantaged children would begin school ready to learn.

H.R. 4151 would reauthorize the Head Start Program through fiscal year 1994. Follow Through, State Dependent Care Development Grants, and Community Food and Nutrition are among the other programs reauthorized by this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue to support Head Start. It is a program that works. It has served nearly 11 million children in the past 25 years. Reauthorization of H.R. 4151 will show the Federal Government's firm commitment to America's neediest residents and dearest hopes.

A TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER LA-BONTE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Christopher LaBonte, of Pawtucket, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for William E. Tolman Senior High School, in Pawtucket, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Tolman High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Christopher has clearly met these criteria while at Tolman. He is this year's student council president as well as the editor of the yearbook. Christopher was also a class officer for his junior year.

I commend Christopher for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TIM SETTERDAHL

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to take a moment to congratulate a young

man from Rio, IL, Tim Setterdahl. Tim, a sixth grader at Alwood Elementary School, was recently awarded first place in the "Round the World Writing Contest," sponsored by the International Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

The essay contest was part of a science project that gave students the opportunity to track the trans-Antarctic expedition that was led by William Steger of Minneapolis. As part of the project, students at Alwood staged their own expedition donning winter coats and pulling sleds loaded with supplies through the school halls.

It is certainly refreshing to see students like Tim and his classmates take such an active interest in world events, for it is today's youth who will assume leadership roles in our Nation's future. I am, therefore, pleased to insert Tim's essay into the RECORD.

ROUND THE WORLD WRITING CONTEST

(By Tim Setterdahl)

International cooperation will help Antarctica's environment and the world's. One way is to renew the treaty. I think it should be renewed because, if not, Antarctica's beauty would be on the verge of becoming a continent of man instead of a continent of nature's beauty. If there wouldn't be a treaty, all countries would be fighting for land and soon Antarctica would have no more beauty.

My next idea is to have more international expeditions such as this one. I think this expedition will help people realize that the beauty of Antarctica can occur in their own country. This idea may help people not to pollute the air and that might save the ozone layer.

I think this expedition will help the relationships between all the countries. Maybe they will realize and cherish, all together, the world's environment. Also, maybe they will realize the earth is very fragile and will learn to treat nature and the world's environment with care.

For sure, there should be no wars in Antarctica! It would ruin Antarctica's reputation. Antarctica is supposed to be a peaceful place, and it should stay the way it is now, peaceful. If a war should just happen, Antarctica would never be the same ever again.

I think each person who goes to Antarctica should have a purpose to go there. If too many people go there, they will just make Antarctica trashy and hopefully that will never happen.

I think the animals should be protected in Antarctica. Some animals are only able to exist in Antarctica. Hunters shouldn't be able to hunt them for meat or oil, for some examples. Animals that can stand temperatures about 80 degrees shouldn't be killed. Someday if hunters kill the animals, they might become extinct.

The plant life also shouldn't be killed. Of the very few plants living in Antarctica, the extraordinary plants might be killed and then someday the plants, just like the animals, may also become extinct.

I don't think countries should be able to drill for oil in Antarctica. I think all of Antarctica's natural resources should just be left alone. It would be neat to think of Antarctica as being 100 percent natural.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CARLISLE
POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Carlisle Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Carlisle, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Carlisle Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief David Galvin and those who serve in the Carlisle Police Department:

Earnest Steward, John Sullivan, Nancy Iosue, Craig Grogan, Richard Tornquist, Bruce MacNeil, Thomas Whelan, Neal Archambault, William Tee, Stephen Otto, W. Royce Taylor, Mark Schofield, Leo Crowe, Kevin Walsh, Steven Curley.

CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGING
HONORS JOHN A. GAMBLING

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise so I may share with you and all of our colleagues a little bit of the glorious history of New York City—my hometown.

In a few days, the citizens of the city will celebrate the anniversary of the Chapin Home for the Aging.

Mr. Speaker, this place is truly among the institutions of New York. Shortly after the Civil War, an outstanding woman of vision and energy, Mrs. Edwin H. Chapin, realized a growing need within the growing city was for a humane home where the senior citizens who served their city and Nation so well could find support and rest. So in 1869, the Chapin Home was opened.

As the new century took hold, so too did the industrial revolution with its associated hustle, bustle, and pollution. As I have indicated, Mrs. Chapin was a woman of great vision and, in 1910, she moved the home to a better location. She chose a new home for her home

in Queens, a Borough of New York without equal, and my home county.

Today, Mr. Speaker, on the 121st anniversary of the Chapin Home for the Aging, plans are underway for more improvements, including a new 220-bed building.

As part of this year's celebration, the wise trustees of the Chapin Home have decided to honor another institution equally essential to New York—radio personality, John A. Gambling. John A. is the current host of WOR Radio's "Rambling With Gambling" program.

For 65 years, the City has started its day listening to "Rambling With Gambling." John A.'s father, John B., inaugurated the broadcast in 1925. In the future, the station will continue to bring news, information, and intelligent conversation to the city with John A.'s son, John R., at the helm.

Today, when Billboard Magazine formally recognizes John A. Gambling as "Air Personality of the Year," these experts are simply acknowledging fact.

When the listeners of the metropolitan area choose John A. as New York's favorite radio personality, they merely confirm what is already well known to John A.'s fans and competitors alike.

Not as well known, John A. and his wife, Sally, are the proud parents of three children and five grandchildren. Besides John R., the Gambling daughters, Ann and Sarah, pursue their own professional careers while maintaining their families.

New York City is a richer place because both John A. Gambling and the Chapin Home are there.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon all my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to John A. Gambling and the Chapin Home for the Aging.

IN HONOR OF DIAMOND
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in commending Diamond Elementary School in Gaithersburg, MD, for being honored as an outstanding school in the U.S. Department of Education National School Recognition Program. The program each year honors outstanding schools on the basis of their instructional programs, school improvement efforts, quality of teaching, school climate, and parent and community involvement. This year's emphasis was also placed on schools with a "can-do" attitude toward problem solving.

I congratulate Mr. Alfred Sklarew, principal of Diamond Elementary, and the students and staff, on this public recognition of their fine school. The success of this Montgomery County public school can be attributed to strong administrative leadership, the commitment of the staff and teachers, and enthusiastic support from the community. Mr. Sklarew stated, "Our motto is We Dream, We Dare, We Do. The outstanding staff, parents, and students at Diamond are proud of this award. All of our excellence came shining through."

Let me take this opportunity to thank Diamond Elementary School for its service to the community of Montgomery County, MD, and to wish them continued success in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO GILLIAN L.
FELDMAN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Gillian L. Feldman, of Lincoln, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Lincoln High School, in Lincoln, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Lincoln High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Gillian has certainly met these criteria during her stay at Lincoln High School. Her academic record is impressive. Gillian is a Presidential Scholars Program semifinalist and is a commended student in the National Merit Program. She is a member of both the Rhode Island and the National Honor Society. Gillian is also honored as this year's salutatorian for Lincoln High School.

I commend Gillian for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK AND
PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL
DAY

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. This week has been declared National Police Week and May 15th as Peace Officers Memorial Day. I would like to take this time to recognize all current and former police officers for the dedication and sacrifice they have displayed on and off duty. Most people work 8 hours and call it a day. For a police officer, his or her responsibilities and duties run 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Even though police officers do have regular work schedules, they must be continuously on alert. What would our lives be without the protection of police officers? I find it unthinkable. For those who take the police for granted, just imagine the insecurity and disorder that would exist without them. With great pride, I can say the police officers of the Fourth Congressional District are truly our finest. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to pay special tribute to those brave officers who have died in the line of duty. These heroes have given the supreme sacrifice of all—their previous lives. Finally, I want to thank the National Law Enforcement Officer Memorial Fund for their efforts on behalf of police officers throughout

the Nation for making it possible to establish a memorial in the Nation's Capital.

ON BEHALF OF PROF. ERIC E.
CONN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the notable accomplishments of Eric E. Conn, a California professor and plant biochemist, who has not only been a pioneer in his field, but has also dedicated himself to the promotion of valuable scholarly accomplishments. In recognition of this level of dedication, Conn was awarded in March the 1990 University of California at Davis, Prize for Teaching and Scholarly Achievement, which is believed to be the largest monetary award of its kind in the country.

Established by the Cal Aggie Foundation, the \$25,000 prize pays tribute to Professor Conn's ability to set high standards for academic achievement in undergraduate teaching.

Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, describes Conn as an inspiration and credit to all scientists, noting the importance of providing students with a high-quality education. Professor Conn, who was elected to the prestigious scientific organization in 1988, is, according to Press, a reminder to the education field that "one person can make a difference."

Eric Conn has been a member of the UC Davis faculty since 1958, and in that time has been credited with playing an instrumental role in the development of biochemical research and teaching on campus. He helped shape the campus' budding biochemistry and biophysics department in the late 1950's and established the department's basic biochemistry course, which he continues to teach with his colleagues. To supplement the course, he coauthored the textbook "Outlines of Biochemistry," which is now in its fifth edition and used in classrooms around the world.

Professor Conn is renowned for his research in the area of cyanogenic glycosides, substances that produce cyanide in plants. His studies focused on understanding the process of cyanide formation in plants and the role played by the poisonous substance in plant metabolism. According to other scientific research in the field, the cyanide substance provides a valuable chemical line of defense for the roughly 2,000 plant species known to produce cyanide, protecting them from grazers and the invading growth of other plants.

Mr. Conn's laboratory on the UC Davis campus, is nationally recognized for its emphasis on natural plant products, and has attracted graduate students and postdoctoral researchers from at least 10 countries, including Germany, Denmark, Australia, and Japan.

During his years as an instructor, Professor Conn has been responsible for enlightening thousands of undergraduate students to the chemical processes that power living things. Like his colleagues, students consistently give

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

him high ratings for his enthusiastic teaching style. Not only has he proven to be an effective communicator, he also gives up time outside of the classroom to assist students.

Former students of Professor Conn described his approach to teaching as one which makes learning a pleasurable experience. He utilizes his clarity and patience, and creates explanations that are worth waiting for.

Professor Conn maintains that he has no formal teaching philosophy, although he admits being influenced in teaching style by former professors at the University of Colorado and the University of Chicago. From these two men, Ruben Gustavson and Birgit Venesland, he developed an understanding of lecturing skills, and the importance of imparting enthusiasm and encouragement to students.

During his years as an instructor, Professor Conn has been recognized for his aptitude as a teacher and scientist with awards such as the Distinguished Teaching Award and the Faculty Research Lecturer Award, which is given annually by faculty peers at UC Davis. On a more literary note, he was a coeditor of a 15-volume reference set titled "The Biochemistry of Plants: A Comprehensive Treatise," later described by researchers as an emerging classic for plant scientists. He is past president of the Phytochemical Society of North America and the American Society of Plant Physiologists and has served on the editorial board of several scientific journals.

Mr. Speaker, today I wish to highlight and applaud Mr. Conn's most recent achievement and, at the same time, draw attention to his lifelong commitment to quality education and scientific innovation. His service to UC Davis as an instructor and researcher are invaluable to both his students and the scientific community. I wish him luck in all future endeavors and congratulate him on all his past achievements.

A TRIBUTE TO THE WESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Weston Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Weston, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Weston Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of

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us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief James McShane and those who serve in the Weston Police Department:

Robert F. Allenberg, Mark Alonzi, Roland W. Anderson, Jr., Edward J. Barbetti, Paula A. Barbetti, Ronald E. Benotti, John C. Bentley, Gilbert C. Boyles, John Brewer, Edmund Burke, Susan Cappello.

Robert M. Cook, Vincent P. Corcoran, John Cronin, Patricia Delaney, John J. Forti, William F. Garrigan III, Thomas M. Healey, Francis J. Hines, Jr., Michael E. Joyal, John Lyons, Daniel C. Maguire.

Stephen A. McShane, Betty J. Millen, Robert C. Millen, Jr., Dale A. Muldoon, Walter P. Nelson, Thomas F.W. Nime, Leo Richards, Steven F. Shaw, Richard P. Staunton, Douglas Gray, Barbara Terrio, Brian Malone, Michael Murray, Thomas Zagami.

THE C-17 AND FAST SEALIFT: THE CONTINUING NEED FOR STRATEGIC MOBILITY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the past year has brought remarkable changes in the world, changes which have greatly impacted our thinking on the necessity and numbers of American forward-deployed troops. The virtual disintegration of the Warsaw Pact as an effective fighting force, the eruption of democracy in Eastern Europe, and the imminent reunification of Germany have all brought into question the need for a large American troop presence in Europe. The Central Intelligence Agency's new estimates of greatly increased warning time NATO would have before a Soviet invasion of Western Europe means we can look seriously at how to bring the majority of our boys home from Europe. Any floors that the administration has recommended on numbers of U.S. servicemen in Europe are quickly turning into ceilings. To complement European developments, Secretary of Defense Cheney recently announced troop reductions in the Pacific Rim.

In these exciting times of peace and arms reductions, we must not lose sight of the important fact that the United States is a European power. Even more salient is the fact that the United States has emerged from the cold war as the only superpower on this Earth. There is no nation which holds the combination of military and economic power as the United States does, bemoaners of America's decline aside. Our commitments to peace, stability, and the protection of American interests have not diminished. With this in mind, our thinking must be long term if we are to continue to enjoy the current dividend of peace we have earned through the expenditure of American lives, effort, and money. If we have learned one overriding lesson

through the last 45 years, it is that peace is reinforced through strength, both economic and military, and the resolve to use that strength should the need arise.

I state this belief today because I see a disturbing trend arising. There are many Americans who would bring our boys home, leaving the United States an isolated and impotent power. The death of hundreds of thousands of American servicemen in the past century should have taught us by now that peace is to be earned and not wished for. I believe we can start to reduce America's forward-deployed forces, but we must then build the ships and planes we need to put them back in place should the circumstance arise. A soldier or a tank sitting in the United States counts for little if we do not have the capability to put that force on target when needed.

This fact makes it imperative that Congress support the C-17 and fast-sealift programs. Both programs provide the United States with the capacity to move large amounts of material over short periods of time. We have only to look to "Operation Just Cause" in Panama to see the demands upon strategic airlift. This relatively small operation used a staggering percentage of our airlift capability. Those planes used are not getting any younger. At some point in the near future, a significant amount of our airlift will have met its useful service life. The structures can only take so many flying hours. The C-17 not only modernizes an aging fleet, but remedies a serious shortfall. I am concerned that Secretary of Defense Cheney's Major Aircraft Review bit too deeply into the number of these aircraft we are going to build. The C-17 will be able to put a great deal of equipment into an area on short notice, and on airfields that are short and primitive. The plane can perform both the tactical and strategic mission; a capability no other airlifter in the Air Force's Military Airlift Command can perform.

The fast sealift program, like the C-17, strengthens our ability to move equipment in a timely fashion. While it is certainly true that the requirement to transport supplies and equipment to Europe from the United States in 4 or 5 days may have become obsolete due to the events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, no Member of this Congress believes there aren't still significant threats to United States interests and allies in the world. The capability to intervene quickly is critical. I would emphasize a crucial axiom of war: The side that puts the most men, equipment, and material in the area of operations the quickest, and then has the capacity to resupply and reinforce that initial commitment, is the side that invariably wins. These programs are not tradeoffs and one should not be emphasized over the other. Studies have shown we do not have enough of either capability. Should the United States have to intervene somewhere, and the fight is not as short as the one we saw in Grenada or Panama, I have no doubts both systems would be utilized.

There are those who would detract from these programs, labeling them unnecessary in the postcold war world. Increasing estimates of the warning time which the United States will have to prepare for a conflict in Europe is often the statistic most referred to denigrate our need for these programs. But increased

warning time does not mean we have increased the time period in which we will act. Too often we debate, redebate, and then debate a little more the wisdom of action in the face of ominous warnings and act only the minute before a crisis. Often action only occurs after a crisis. Furthermore, it is clear that our military focus is slowly being refocused off the plains of Europe and on the possibility of wars in the Third World. Past experience has taught us that minor conflicts can become hot very quickly.

Giving the armed services and the President the capability to respond to crises with the proper application of force if it is deemed necessary is critical. All the sophisticated hardware, quality personnel, and training in the world matter not one bit if our military forces cannot be put on target in a timely manner. Fast sealift and the C-17 allows the President great flexibility and the capacity for a speedy response in a wide range of conflicts. If we are to maintain our status as the leader of the free world, and preserve democracy for future generations, we must have these programs and we must fully support them.

HONORING THE THIRD ANNUAL SPECIAL OLYMPICS IN HOLYOKE, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the third annual Special Olympics which is being held in Holyoke, MA, on May 23 and 24. Over 350 special needs students will be participating in a variety of modified athletic events.

I am proud to represent the people of Holyoke who have worked hard over the past 3 years to make the Special Olympics the success it is today. The community support combined with the dedication of the Holyoke Public School staff have produced a much anticipated and most successful event.

We all know that the principle behind the Special Olympics is to provide the most enjoyable, beneficial and challenging activities for mentally retarded athletes. Special Olympics believes that through sports training and competition, people with mental retardation benefit physically, mentally, socially, and spiritually; families are strengthened; and the community at large, both through participation and observation, is enriched by sharing with mentally retarded people an environment of equality, respect and acceptance. The people of Holyoke have incorporated the principles created in 1968 by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation into their annual Special Olympic games.

I am proud to inform you, Mr. Speaker, that in this year's games, the families of Special Olympic athletes will be taking an active role in the program. The success of parent-child events which stress cooperative efforts carries over into their work, their education, and their home life. These are just several of the benefits which result from the camaraderie and

spirit associated with the Special Olympic games.

I salute the participants of the third annual, Holyoke, MA, Special Olympics. It is important that we continue to expand this program and keep alive the motto of the Special Olympics athletes: "Let me win, but if I cannot win, let me be brave in the attempt."

TRIBUTE TO THE MOUNT CLEMENS PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mount Clemens Public Library on its 125th anniversary.

In 1865, at the end of the Civil War, the Mount Clemens Public Library was born. The first location of the library was in a room on the third floor of the old Union School building. Its founder, Mr. Silas Wood, was principal of the Union School from 1865 to 1869. Mr. Wood's collection of books was a 19th century version of the book mobile. The books moved from the school to the courthouse and then to the chamber of commerce building.

Finally, Mr. J.B. Estabrook, superintendent of schools, solicited funds from multimillionaire industrialist, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. In 1902, Mr. Carnegie referred to Mount Clemens, MI, as "a go ahead city." With those words he donated \$17,000 for the construction of a library to be built on land formerly owned by the city's founder, Mr. Christian Clemens. This building served as the library's home for 65 years, but by the late 1950's every square inch of space had been used for either work or storage.

It became obvious that a new library was needed. In 1969, under the leadership of Library Director Ms. Miriam Altman, the present library building was opened. Today, the library collection includes over 120,000 book volumes, 180 periodical subscriptions, sound recordings on LP, cassette and compact disc and over 700 documentary and feature film video cassettes.

On this the 125th anniversary of its founding, the commitment of the library staff is the same as Silas Wood's was back in 1865: To provide the best possible informational, educational and recreational materials to the citizens of Mount Clemens.

A TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS QUENTIN WILLIAMS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Douglas Quentin Williams, of Cumberland, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Cumberland High School, in Cumberland, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Cumberland High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Douglas has certainly met these criteria during his stay at Cumberland High School. Douglas moved to Rhode Island from Texas in his sophomore year. While enrolled in honors courses at Cumberland, Douglas maintained a 3.7 GPA and will graduate fifth in his class. He has also been selected to the National Honor Society.

I commend Douglas for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO ANGELO TSAKOPOULOS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of Sacramento, CA's most outstanding citizens, Angelo Tsakopoulos. A visionary, a philanthropist, and a humanitarian, he is truly the embodiment of the American dream.

On May 10, 1990, the Society of Fellows of the Anti-Defamation League honored Angelo Tsakopoulos by presenting him with the Distinguished Community Service Award. Hundreds of his friends and admirers joined his wife, Sofia, and his family at the Arco Arena for a gala dinner to witness this tribute to Mr. Tsakopoulos.

Few people ever achieve the success and stature that Angelo Tsakopoulos has. His love of family, his generosity to numerous causes and his commitment to the betterment of his community have earned him the recognition he so rightly deserves.

I would like at this point to enter into the RECORD the speech that Angelo Tsakopoulos made in acceptance of the ADL award. At a time when we are experiencing a rise in racial and ethnic tensions, his remarks are particularly relevant. I highly recommend that each of my colleagues read this excellent speech.

SPEECH BY ANGELO TSAKOPOULOS BEFORE THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, MAY 10, 1990

Members of the clergy, honored guests, dear friends: I cannot fail to be moved by this honor which comes from an organization whose purpose and program are recognized as the fountainhead of human relations.

I realize that this award is not to honor the accomplishments of an individual but to symbolize a great moral cause—the cause of justice, civil rights and fair treatment for all citizens alike. THAT . . . I believe, is the spirit and design of the award. It is an expression of vigil—seeing that our heritage of democratic ideals is a reality for all Americans and for all mankind.

Being linked with such a noble belief arouses a lasting feeling of gratitude. It is a pleasure to join the ranks of past recipients of ADL's Distinguished Community Service Award.

Several years ago a provocative article titled—(are my Jewish friends ready for this)—“Are the Jews really a Greek Tribe?”,

appeared in the Jewish Chronicle of London.

The author was Joseph Yahuda, a master of Hebrew and Greek as well as an eminent Inner Temple lawyer. He wrote “that Biblical Hebrew is, in fact, Greek, conceivably camouflaged Greek—but Greek nonetheless. Moreover, the ancient Hebrews are themselves an ancient Greek tribe.”

In Yahuda's view, a group of the Hebrews led by Abraham, the great dissenter, broke away from the traditional religious conceptions of the Greek tribes. This group insisted on worshipping the one Eternal Power behind the images that the other Greeks worshipped.

Now, that's a fascinating thread of history for scholars to unravel. But—there is a common connection between the Greek and Jewish Experience. We see it here in America.

Starting about the turn of the century, the doors of this bountiful land were opened wide for over two decades to welcome newcomers from other nations. They crossed the seas by the tens of thousands, hoping that their adopted land would be free of old-world prejudices and economic barriers. With only their dreams, these immigrants left their native lands to build a future in a new world.

This extraordinary history is familiar to most of us. After all, we are the product of the greatest immigration story in America.

Unfortunately there is a dark side to this story. Naturalized citizens of that generation tell us that for many, their American experience was pitted with discrimination and unfair treatment.

One outcome of the Jewish experiences of those early days is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, an agency of broad accomplishments in the field of civil and human rights. Its presence is worldwide. Its influence is significant.

The footprints of ADL can be traced along our country's trail of human rights. Long ago, when films and the media portrayed offensive stereotypes, the young ADL was in the forefront of curbing bias. Thus, it became a torch of tolerance and decency. Before World War II, the League rallied the national conscience against Hitler's propaganda, and ADL emerged as a force in the hearts and minds of the American people. After the war, the organization spearheaded the offensive to eliminate discrimination against minorities by selected professional groups, graduate schools, and neighborhoods.

From such actions, ADL gained a solid reputation in the private sector's efforts to secure opportunity for all Americans. The League's role is well-known in the passage of the 1960's civil rights law as well as in landmark cases before the United States Supreme Court on school desegregation. Such participation brought strength to our national community and earned the gratitude of our people.

I congratulate the Anti-Defamation League on its distinguished contributions as a guardian of fair play in the civic and economic life of our country.

As we know, American Jews were not alone in their struggle to combat the disease of bigotry and bias. Like them were the Irish, Italians, Asians, Blacks and Mexicans. The early Green immigrants also fought acts of violence and hostile prejudice. Here in the West the Bingham Strike of 1912, Ludlow Massacre of 1914, Carbon County Strike of 1922 are names of only a few bloody events that made a difference in the fight for justice and human rights.

In that climate of toil and rage, along with poisonous attacks of the Ku Klux Klan, AHEPA—the American Hellenic Education Progressive Association—was founded in 1922 in Atlanta, Georgia, where ten years earlier Leo Frank was tried by prejudice as the “Yankee Jew”. He was falsely accused and subsequently lynched, an act that spurred the birth of the Anti-Defamation League.

There were many more unjust acts—most too painful to recount.

Oppression is bad in any form. We should be grateful to our parents and grandparents who recognized this, and fought oppression by organizing groups, such as the ADL, NAACP and AHEPA.

My feelings are rooted deeply in the soil of occupation where Hitler's lieutenants were the masters of my family's fate in Greece. In those black years, life was a matter of survival. At first-hand I learned about the meaning of injustice, cruelty, and suffering. Although very young then, I can still remember the power and the destruction of those evil times.

Those years are in the news again. East Germany's first democratic government is trying to heal the past, asking to be forgiven for Nazi atrocities. Rightfully, Scott Ury of the Anti-Defamation League said that part of the change in human rights for all people sweeping Eastern Europe “includes these new governments—and particularly East Germany—taking responsibility and admitting the crimes of the past.”

Mr. Ury's assertion is relevant throughout the world. A case in point is the denial of the mass murder of 1.5 million Armenians by Ottoman Turkey between the years 1915-1923. This was the first genocide of the twentieth century. It is a matter of historical record. But a shocking development is the well-organized and well-financed propaganda effort to rewrite the pages of history on this genocide. If the revision is allowed, then there will be hope of success for those who claim that the Holocaust victims were simply casualties of war. Such thinking is wrong. We must remember past horrors and atrocities. History must not be rewritten to exclude them. The need to remember is why we have commemorative events.

Recently when U.S. Senate Resolution 22 condemning the death of Armenians as genocide was defeated, many of us reacted as did state Senator Nicholas Petris calling the defeat “deplorable conduct and a shame on our leaders for failing to face-up to the facts.”

I appeal to the Anti-Defamation League for its cooperation, and indeed, its leadership. I urge ADL through its 31 regional offices in the United States to support the Armenian Genocide resolution when it comes up again for a vote in the U.S. Senate. If the world community had reacted as it should have to Turkey's genocide of the Armenians, Hitler would not have been able to say “Who remembers the Armenians” and there may not have been a Holocaust in World War II.

Sadly, the Turkish government even violates the laws of the United States. It's American-equipped forces occupy almost forty percent of the small island-nation of Cyprus, and threaten Greek sovereignty in the Aegean. For the first time in fifty years, places of worship of another people are being systematically destroyed or converted into mosques. In other times, synagogues were destroyed or changed into warehouses. Even now, today, a United States ally is turning church after church into mosques.

If yesterday it was a synagogue and today it is a church, then tomorrow it might be a synagogue again that comes under attack. We must stand together. We must not allow this to go on in Cyprus or anywhere.

I also appeal to ADL and its International Affairs Division for active support of the rule of law bills which condition all aid to Turkey on—among other points—the removal of Turkey's illegal occupation troops and colonists from Cyprus.

These disputes are not simply Greek-Turkish issues. The disputes involve the rule of law, the fundamental principle of democratic government—majority rule with minority rights, and, in general, basic human rights. It's in the American interest to apply our laws to all nations alike.

Concerning recent events in the Holy Land, I applaud the many Jewish organizations and ADL in particular, for the strong statement made by Abraham Foxman, the League's National Director. His statement expressed deep concern about Israel's secret financing of a takeover of property owned by the Greek Orthodox Church in the Christian Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City.

Here in America if we are to continue to pave the way toward the kind of society that we all seek to build, we must educate our people with such programs as "A World of Difference" sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. That program mobilizes key resources in local communities to reduce prejudice, to recognize diversity, and to promote understanding among groups. This matter is urgent, for there is a disturbing rise in crimes of bias involving militant skin-head gangs in our cities . . . hostilities against African-American, Hispanic and Asian students on school campuses, attacks against gays, and physical abuse of American-Asians in gulf ports. These trends are unacceptable.

I believe in the work of ADL. I urge all of us to actively support ADL in its efforts to protect civil liberties and human rights of all Americans—and to protect democracy. In this way we will keep America—with all her faults—the greatest country in the history of mankind.

In closing I recall my visit to Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem. There one learns the most bitter, yet instructive lesson in history; For in Yad Vashem, one sees not only the documentation of the crime but also the triumph of faith.

There is a special library in Yad Vashem which contains on microfilm, the records of the victims of the Holocaust. There are millions of records. As one enters this library, there is an exhibit called "Page of Testimony". This "Page of Testimony" is a microfilm page from the history of each individual who perished in the Holocaust, and includes name, date and place of birth, and date and place of death.

The very first "Page of Testimony" a visitor sees in Yad Vashem is from Greece and reads as follows:

Last name: Vechoropoulos.
 First name: Israel.
 Born in: Yannina, Greece in 1878.
 Father's name: Moshe.
 Mother's name: Stamoula.

and, this simple statement,

"Israel Vechoropoulos perished in Auschwitz in March 1944."

I dedicate this award of the Anti-Defamation League to you, Israel Vechoropoulos, son of Moshe and Stamoula of Yannina, son of Greece and child of Israel.

And to all of you, my dear friends, thank you for taking time to share this occasion with me.

God Bless you all.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO FLOYD CLAY IN HONOR OF HIS SELECTION AS THE "1990 MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and a person I hold in the highest regard, Floyd Clay. Mr. Clay, in recognition of his distinguished career and all that he has achieved as a Los Angeles Harbor Commissioner, has been named the "1990 Man of the Year" by the Maritime Trades Department Southern California Ports Council AFL-CIO. It is an honor to bring Floyd Clay to your attention.

As a member of the Harbor Commission, Mr. Clay oversees the maritime service activity and development of Worldport LA, the leading container port in the United States. Floyd Clay was nominated to the post by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who like many others, recognized his tremendous experience and expertise in labor relations. He also serves as a business representative and executive board member for the Los Angeles County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters. He joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in 1962, followed by his appointment in 1984 as financial secretary/business representative of local 1437.

Floyd Clay was also recently appointed to serve as a Worldport LA representative to the governing board of the Joint Powers Authority [JPA] for the Consolidated Transportation Corridor [CTC] because of his longtime involvement with efficient, state-of-the-art cargo transportation systems that benefit people and the environment alike. As a result of Floyd Clay's efforts, the CTC has become an innovative project comprising railroad, street, and other related construction improvements aimed at facilitating the movement of international and domestic cargo to and from the port of Los Angeles. The CTC is also expected to reduce traffic congestion through extensive use of rail cars, resulting in improved air quality.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in recognizing Mr. Clay for all his vast achievements and activities in the community. He has done a great deal to make living and working in southern California a little better. I salute Floyd Clay on being named the 1990 Man of the Year, and wish his wife, Laura, and his children, Larry and Laurie, all the best for the future.

TRIBUTE TO THE BEDFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Bedford Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Bedford, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Bedford Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a Nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Donald Eunson and those who serve in the Bedford Police Department:

John R. McGrath, Herbert W. Pike, Robert A. D'Auria, Cary A. Whelpley, Michael A. Clouter, Thomas McNeany, Alden P. French, David M. Porter, Mark D. Barbieri, Robert A. Bartlett, Tracey Cook, James F. Graham, and Eric M. Isnor.

Louis Scott Jones, Michael A. L'Heureux, Michael A. McGravy, Robert D. McGrath, Joseph P. O'Brien, Richard F. Petrino, Robert E. Pittman, Paul C. Saunders, Jr., John B. Snyer, Jr., Jeffrey Wardwell, John P. Brosnahan, Jr., and Patrick J. Towle.

THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NEA

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a New York Times, May 17, 1990, editorial entitled "America's Art, Smeared." This editorial reminds us of the National Endowment for the Art's manifold and consequential contributions, and puts the current controversy surrounding its reauthorization in perspective. Judging by recent events, this reminder is much needed.

Before proposals to disembody the NEA fully materialize, one must consider the facts: In its nearly 25 years of existence, the NEA has approved approximately 85,000 grants to arts organizations and to individuals. Less than 20—less than 0.0235 percent—of these

projects have been charged with violating public interest.

I urge my colleagues to heed "America's Art, Smeared." It is critical that we in Congress support the NEA which has benefited thousands of artists—and millions of Americans.

[From the New York Times, May 17, 1990]

AMERICA'S ART, SMEARED

To listen to all the angry commotion surrounding the reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Arts, you'd think the Endowment was in the business of funding smut. That's exactly what some far-right activists would like the American public to think.

They couldn't be more wrong—or more destructive to a program of inestimable value to the entire spectrum of American artistic activity.

In its 25 years, the Endowment has sometimes been described as too elitist and other times as too folksy, and at no times has it pleased all of the people all at once. But not until last year was it ever hit with an obscenity rap.

At that time the Endowment partly financed a retrospective of photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe, some of which depicted a sadomasochistic male homosexual subculture. And last year the Endowment awarded \$15,000 to Andres Serrano, one of whose photographs was of a crucifix submerged in the artist's urine. The work of both men is confrontational, and unnerving. It has also become the weapon of those determined to smear and trash the Endowment.

Never mind that the N.E.A. has nourished an astonishing range of creativity: small museums and great art institutions; hundreds of theater and dance companies across the country; a 92-year-old maker of bobbin lace in South Dakota; thousands of film, radio and television ventures; countless artists, some of them famous now, who might never have been heard from otherwise.

Never mind that the \$119 million in grants the Endowment made in 1988 encouraged citizens to contribute \$1.3 billion of their own money so those projects could be completed.

No, the only things that people like Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and an organization that calls itself the American Family Association are able to see is those two controversial photography grants. The shining record of those 25 years of accomplishment is lost in the tumult. Worse than tumult; hysteria.

"To my mind it's like the story of Chicken Little," says Representative Sidney Yates, the Illinois Democrat who has long been such a spirited champion of the N.E.A. "When an acorn fell on his head he shouted, 'The sky is falling, the sky is falling.' Those who are criticizing the N.E.A. claim pornography is rife there. But ask them where and they've only two answers. Mapplethorpe. Serrano."

Six weeks ago the Bush Administration refused to endorse Senator Helm's proposal to stifle the N.E.A. by restricting the content of programs it supports. Since then, however, the American Family Association has become even more inflammatory and misleading. It falsely claims, for instance, that an allegedly pornographic show had N.E.A. funding. Representative Philip Crane, Republican of Illinois, once a far-right candidate for President, has introduced a bill to abolish the agency.

And now, smelling blood in the water, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies shamelessly proposes that most of the Endowment's money be given directly to local arts councils. To do that would truly plunge national arts policy, and funds, into just the political pressures that Congress has worked so carefully to avoid.

The N.E.A. has, by someone's standards, made misjudgments in its lifetime, and if it is doing its job of fostering creativity it will make more. But it has made no mistake as great as that which will be made if good men and women in Congress, in the arts community, in the White House and across the country don't now stand up for an institution that has benefited thousands of artists—and millions of Americans.

OLDER AMERICANS FREEDOM TO WORK ACT

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and good friend from Illinois, Mr. HASTERT, for introducing the Older Americans Freedom to Work Act. I believe it is time to stop penalizing senior citizens who want to continue to make a contribution by participating in the work force. Until recently, the law held that workers between the ages of 65 and 69 lose \$1 in Social Security benefits for every \$2 they earn above \$8,800. This year seniors are taxed \$1 for every \$3 they earn above \$9,360. The initial rationale for this law was to encourage seniors to retire early and make way for younger workers trying to enter the work force. Times have changed. Studies indicate that we are now entering a phase where there will be a shortage of workers since there are fewer younger people today. The bill introduced by Mr. HASTERT would eliminate the Social Security earnings limit for persons who reach normal retirement age. Mr. Speaker, we should be encouraging seniors to enter the work force, not discouraging them like the current law does. These are Americans with great experience who can still make important contributions to society. Let's stop penalizing workers who want to work. Support the Older Americans Freedom to Work Act.

A TRIBUTE TO KIMBERLY BETH RICCITELLI

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Kimberly Beth Riccitelli, of North Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for La Salle Academy, in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by La Salle Academy, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achieve-

ment, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Kimberly has certainly met these criteria during her years at La Salle Academy. She is graduating in the top 5 percent of her class and is a member of the National Honor Society. She is the recipient of the Harvard Book Award. Kimberly has been on the social committee for 4 years and her homeroom representative for 2 years. She has worked on the school yearbook for 2 years and has also ran outdoor track for 4 years.

I commend Kimberly for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ARTHUR W. FAUSER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated individual, Rev. Arthur W. Fauser. Reverend Fauser is celebrating his 40th year as a priest.

Arthur Fauser was born October 20, 1925 in Detroit, MI. He was baptized in St. Charles Church in Detroit on November 8, 1925. He received his first Holy Communion and was confirmed at St. Paul's in May 1933. After graduation from St. Paul High School in June 1942, he entered Sacred Heart Seminary in Detroit. He then obtained his theological training at Mt. St. Mary's of the West in Norwood, OH.

Arthur Fauser was ordained a priest for the archdiocese of Detroit on May 20, 1950 at Blessed Sacrament Cathedral by then Archbishop Edward Mooney. Father Fauser offered his first mass at his home parish of St. Paul's in Grosse Pointe.

In September 1968 he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Parish in Erie, MI. Then, in 1971, he was appointed as archdiocesan consultant of Cardinal Dearden, a position he still holds. Since 1973 he has served as pastor for: St. Martin de Porres in Warren, Our Lady Queen of Hope in Detroit, St. Albert the Great in Dearborn Heights and currently for Our Lady Queen of All Saints in Fraser.

I commend Reverend Fauser on his inspirational leadership. He is a touchstone in our community and will long be remembered as a true friend.

REUBEN A. BURTON RETIRES AFTER 34 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Reuben A. Burton, a man of enormous talents and energy, who retired from the State Department of Education February 28, 1990, after 34 years of service in the field of education. Dr. Burton is known and respected throughout the State and Nation for his exper-

tise in desegregation planning and implementation, investigation and prevention of unlawful discrimination, improvement of the racial climates of schools, and the development of new and innovative programs.

Dr. Burton began his career in education as an elementary school teacher in the Los Angeles Unified School District. After moving to Oakland, he served for 12 years as an elementary school teacher, school site administrator, and central office administrator in the Oakland Unified School District. While serving in Oakland, Dr. Burton developed and directed one of the first "Schools Without Walls" programs in the Nation. This program allowed students from nine school districts to come together and implement a curriculum that was designed by students, parents, and the private sector.

The success of the "Schools without Walls" program came to the attention of the State Department of Education in 1969 when Dr. Burton accepted the position of consultant in the State's title I program. In 1970, Dr. Burton moved to Washington, DC, where he worked for the U.S. Office of Education as Associate Director and chief, State grants and liaison of the National Right to Read Program. Dr. Burton served as the program's Deputy Director from 1970-73. During this time, Dr. Burton traveled throughout the United States working with chief State school officers to assist local school districts.

In 1973, Dr. Burton returned to the State department of education, as a consultant in intergroup relations. In 1974, he was named assistant chief; and in 1983, he became unit manager.

Today, Dr. Burton heads his own education consulting firm known as the Burton Group. Through the Burton Group, Dr. Reuben A. Burton will continue his lifelong commitment to equality in education.

Dr. Burton earned a B.A. from San Francisco State College, his elementary teaching credential from Los Angeles State College, a masters degree in education administration and general administrative credential from the University of California, Berkeley, and a doctorate in educational leadership from the United States International University, San Diego.

While living in Washington, DC, he met and married Frances Norton. They have a son, Reuben Anthony.

Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I salute the achievements of Dr. Reuben A. Burton and offer my best wishes for the future.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT GARCIA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today we began consideration of what will undoubtedly prove to be a landmark piece of legislation: The Americans With Disabilities Act. As we began debate on this bill I was attending a luncheon in honor of five postal employees who have been selected as finalists

for the 1990 Outstanding Employee with Disabilities Award, one of whom resides in my district in San Bernardino, CA. Mr. Speaker, because of my attendance at this luncheon I unfortunately missed two votes on the rule governing consideration of the Americans With Disabilities Act. However, based on what I saw and heard at this event, I am even more strongly committed to protecting the rights of handicapped Americans, and more convinced than ever that passage of this law is long overdue.

Mr. Albert Garcia has a 25-year record of service with the Postal Service and is currently employed by the San Bernardino Post Office Timekeeping Unit. Mr. Garcia already had a lengthy career with the Postal Service when, in 1982, he lost the sight in both eyes due to complications arising from diabetes. Mr. Garcia was forced to retire from his job and receive disability payments.

It is a tribute to Mr. Garcia's determination and strength of character that he did not allow his disability to prevent him from leading a full life. Rather than accepting his blindness he sought training at the Lighthouse for the Blind, where he met others with blindness and learned basic living skills, Braille, and how to use a cane. As a veteran, Mr. Garcia was also eligible for training at the Western Blind Rehabilitation Center, which is the VA Center for Visually Impaired Veterans. While enrolled there, he learned to use the video tech machine, which magnifies reading material 88 times its actual size. Mr. Garcia quickly learned to use this device in order to regain career status as a postal employee.

To prove his skills, Mr. Garcia requested and received samples of timecards and timekeeping forms. He demonstrated his ability to rapidly and accurately post and compute timecards, and in June 1986, he was offered a job as a time and attendance clerk.

The Postal Service selected Mr. Garcia as its western regional nominee not only for his proficiency in performing all timekeeping functions, but also for his dedication to his job. He has taken an active role in working with the blind in his community, through the Lighthouse for the Blind and other organizations.

The U.S. Postal Service has an outstanding record of employing so-called disabled citizens. This is a tribute not only to the character and determination of these employees, but also to the Postal Service's efforts to recruit and retain employees in a nondiscriminatory manner. Unfortunately, our society as a whole does not have an outstanding record in this regard.

An estimated \$300 billion is lost each year due to the fact that many disabled Americans who could work, and desire to work, are barred from employment either by a lack of accessible transportation, accessible buildings, and plain and simple prejudice. It is a loss to every member of our society to deny handicapped individuals the opportunity to work and to live a complete life.

Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act is an important first step toward removing the barriers to employment which the handicapped must contend with every day. I applaud those who, like my constituents, Mr. Albert Garcia, have already overcome those

barriers. His courage and determination is an inspiration to us all.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF REV. CASIMIR S. SWITALSKI OF NORTHAMPTON, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and honor one of my most distinguished constituents, Rev. Casimir "Charles" Switalski. On May 18, the Reverend Casimir S. Switalski will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood. I speak to you today to call attention to this distinguished occasion and a man devoted to helping others.

Father Charles as he is known to his friends, has dedicated his life to Catholicism. Upon completion of his studies at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, Canada, Father Charles was ordained at St. Michael's Cathedral in Springfield, MA on May 18, 1940. He celebrated his first mass at his home parish, St. John Cantius in Northampton, MA on May 19, 1940, the same parish he was to return to in 1975.

His leadership and concern for others has provided a source of comforting influence and inspiration to all those who have known and worked with him. Since his first parish assignment at St. Stanislaus Church in South Deerfield in 1940 until his present parish, St. John Cantius Church of Northampton, MA, Reverend Switalski has given his utmost for the benefit of others. There are not many members of the clergy, Mr. Speaker, who have the unique ability to incorporate into their work such pride in their heritage. Father Charles is one of those individuals. His is a proud Polish-American who has worked tirelessly to preserve his heritage while performing his duties within the church.

My constituents have been the real beneficiaries of Father Charles many God-given talents for he has brought an unselfish dedication and devotion to each assignment. Whether it may be celebrating Sunday mass, comforting a grieving family, feeding the hungry or doing so much for so many that may only be seen by God's eyes, Father Charles is there. It is now time for us, to whom he has given so much, to extend to him our many thanks and sincere gratitude. He is a dedicated servant and a model for the young and old alike to follow.

Father Charles' many years of hard work, Mr. Speaker, have touched the lives of thousands who will never forget his selflessness and caring. I salute a man dedicated to helping others who rightly deserves the recognition given to him. Congratulations, Father Charles, on the 50th anniversary of your ordination and may you be blessed with many more successful years ahead.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE WESTFORD
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Westford Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Westford, MA, in the protection of life, liberty and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Westford Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say "thanks" for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Joseph R. Connell and those who serve in the Westford Police Department:

Robert M. Welch, Jr., Edward A. Cossette, David W. Hogg, Terence J. Kane, Timothy L. Pomerleau, Edward P. Rochon, Joseph J. Roy, John Tzkiopoulos, Gregory E. Balzotti, John D. Caron, Hervey P. Cote, Lisa M. Davis, William F. Duggan, George E. Higgans, Michael J. Jelley.

Scott J. Mack, Joseph T. Murray, Mary Ann O'Connell, Raymond V. Peachey, Michael J. Perciballi, Michael A. Rochon, Walter R. Shea, Kevin P. Sullivan, Stephen F. Timothy, Joseph A. Walker, David S. Connell, George W. MacGregor, Jr., Thomas M. McEnaney.

**A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL DEL
ROSSO**

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Michael Del Rosso, of Seekonk, MA, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for St. Dunstan's Day School, in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by St. Dunstan's Day School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Michael has clearly met these criteria while at St. Dunstan's. Michael is the president of the student council this year. Michael also has

a deep concern for others who are in crisis. Michael has gone with his church group to Jamaica to help rebuild homes after a hurricane. In addition, he works as a server at the Amos House Soup Kitchen. Besides his work at Amos House, Michael also works at the Carantunk Wildlife Refuge.

I commend Michael for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

**DR. KOOP RECEIVES HARRY S.
TRUMAN AWARD**

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, the annual Harry S. Truman Award was presented in Independence, MO, to Dr. C. Everett Koop, the former Surgeon General of the United States. Dr. Koop's remarks were certainly timely and challenging, and I enclose them herewith so the members may read them:

REMARKS OF C. EVERETT KOOP, M.D.

It is truly an honor for me to be with you today, to have been designated as this year's recipient of the Truman Award. This is an honor and occasion that I shall cherish.

I am particularly pleased that you have chosen to give the award to a medical doctor, to someone who had devoted his professional life to the health of the American people.

It is also appropriate that your award recognize the contributions of a health professional, because it is in the field of health that our society faces its most critical choices in the years ahead.

I appreciate this award in a special way, because I often thought of Harry Truman when I first went to Washington. After all, people used the same words to describe Truman and me when we first assumed office. One of the phrases that comes to mind is "uniquely unqualified."

But I think we both proved our critics wrong. The people who yelled, "Give him hell, Harry!" said to me, "Sock it to 'em Doc!"

Far from being an unqualified haberdasher, Harry Truman was more well-read in American history than any President in memory. And he used that knowledge to lead this Nation through some of its most trying years. The events of the last year in Europe do much to confirm the thrust of his leadership.

I wish I had known him personally.

In a similar way, I trust, this Philadelphia children's surgeon picked up enough savvy to be family doctor to the Nation at a time it needed a physician.

Harry Truman preserved and even enhanced the office he inherited and then won on his own. I tried to do the same, to guard zealously the integrity of the office and the opportunity to exert moral suasion from the Office of Surgeon General.

Truman also knew the value of no-nonsense plain talk. And direct action. I guess I've been accused of the same.

I may have had the reputation for straight and frank talk, but believe me I never shot from the hip.

I am now in the first few months of my life in the private sector, where I plan to continue my concerns as a public servant.

Public service, for some of us, is a reward in itself.

But for me, public service, with the appreciation and gratitude I have received from the public, is also source of humility and deep personal satisfaction.

This afternoon, then, I'd like to talk a little about citizen C. Everett Koop, as he participated in one corner of the American National Government over the past 8 years.

But let me warn you that this will not be an exercise in "Kiss-and-tell." I don't find that behavior to my taste at all.

Also, as a practicing surgeon for nearly 40 years, I still carry the ingrained habit of not violating the confidences of a patient. Not that everyone in Washington requires special care. Well, certainly not everyone.

But let me begin.

First, I must tell you that the privilege of being Surgeon General has been the most demanding and most exciting position I have ever held. I am still grateful to President Reagan for having nominated me in 1981 and for his re-nomination of me in 1985.

You may remember, I'm sure, that my nomination was not without some controversy, which is putting it as delicately as I can. In private life I had been an outspoken person with very strong opinions on important issues. And these opinions—and my age, 65—were used as arguments against my being the country's Surgeon General.

The Congress and many people across the country debated these matters for about 8 months. But I did too.

I asked myself if I should—or could—vow to be a changed person in order to gain the Senate's approval.

Should I, for example, deposit my religious beliefs in a blind trust?

Should I donate my moral values to some worthy charity?

Before moving to Washington, should I pack away my ethics in an attic trunk?

And I said, "No, none of the above."

I truly believed then—and I believe now—that the best approach you can make to public service is to promise to give it everything you have . . . of whatever it is you do have . . . to draw to the fullest extent from your own storehouse of knowledge and personal life experience, and to squeeze out every ounce of good judgment, of deep fellow feeling, and of love of country.

As I say, that was my approach, and I think it was and is the right one. But it doesn't make the assignment any easier. On the contrary, this approach merely made me more receptive to the new information that I would be absorbing in this position.

Like many others who are called to Washington, I too felt great pride in being able to serve my country, and I too have been forced to discover things about myself and my country that I did not fully understand until this experience.

And that's probably the premise of my remarks today: That government service forces you to know more than you do know—even more than you may care to know—about the way our democracy works, about the motives, good and bad, of your fellow citizens—including colleagues and close friends—and about yourself.

I do not believe you can truly prepare yourself for the experience, because I do not believe you can really predict how you will act in a situation affecting the lives of a few—or a few million—total strangers.

And in the heady excitement of being called by the President, of being followed around by the press, of late-night conversa-

tions with powerful Senators and Congressmen, when all this is happening, you cannot—at the same time—truly understand what your job is going to be like.

You simply don't know.
And you don't dare ask.

When I was your Surgeon General, I frequently said that I had neither power nor budget. That was certainly true, for I had only a tiny staff and—in Washington terms—a tiny budget, enough to keep me in paper clips and photocopies.

But I think I was able to accomplish a large agenda solely through the power of moral suasion. In the right hands, moral suasion can do more than a bigger bureaucracy or a larger appropriation.

I suppose history will link my name, and that of every other Surgeon General with smoking, and that's fine with me. After all, during my tenure, smoking fell from 33% to 21% of the population.

But I think my name will be inextricably bound with another deadly affliction of the American people. I'm speaking, of course, about AIDS.

AIDS could become the disease that breaks the social compact in American society.

Thus far, the American people have been very tolerant of people who get sick because they do something they very likely know is not a smart thing to do. Hence we've relied upon general tax revenues to support V.D. clinics, alcoholism and drug treatment centers, diet and nutrition counseling, family planning, emergency medical services for highway trauma, and so on.

Some of you here today no doubt will expect medical treatment for conditions attributable at least in part to your own lifestyle decisions.

It's hard to explain this public support for rehabilitative medicine in a few words, but I suppose it boils down to this:

The American people know that the flesh is weak, but they also believe in redemption and they're willing to help pay for it: syphilis can be cured, alcoholics can be rescued, highway daredevils can be reformed, people can adopt a more sensible diet.

But AIDS has arrived on the scene and has become the first serious wedge to be driven into our remarkable public health compact. The reason, I'm sorry to say, is simple enough to understand.

A person becomes infected with H.I.V. by doing things that most people don't do.

If the infection develops into AIDS and a life-threatening cancer or infectious disease, a number of public programs are available to provide medical care and certain social services, also.

Right now, such care is running about \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year per AIDS patient.

The average length of time a person with AIDS receives such care is 12 to 18 months. And then the person dies.

After a prodigious investment of public funds, there is no rescue, no reformation of character, no one is saved or redeemed and returned to society, as is the case with the other afflictions I mentioned, such as alcoholism, obesity, and drug-abuse.

This disease, therefore, presents the toughest challenge yet to the American concept of public health.

The ethical burden of AIDS is compounded because young black and Hispanic Americans appear among the AIDS case reports twice as often as they appear in the population generally. The minorities with AIDS tend to be poor, uninsured or underinsured,

and urban, living in those same major metropolitan areas where the health delivery systems are already strained to the limit.

Already in New York City well over 20% of the beds in hospitals are filled with AIDS patients. It is safe to say hospitals in your communities will face this problem by the end of the decade, if they are not already struggling with it.

Poverty is one of the reasons for a higher incidence of AIDS in these minority communities and is often linked to living conditions reflecting existing race and ethnic discrimination. We cannot let a new discrimination based on disease be added to others.

I fear a growing resentment against all AIDS patients, but against blacks and Hispanics in particular.

We need to make sure that we keep our ethics straight as we deal with this challenge. We need to make sure that the growing AIDS crisis brings out the best in us: Frank talk, common sense, caring and compassionate action. The best of American qualities, reflected so well in the man from Independence.

Thank you.

CENTRAL EUROPE'S OFFICIAL DEBT

HON. JOHN J. LAFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, the Financial Times printed an editorial, entitled "Solutions for the Debt Problem," that called on the governments of the industrialized world to take the next step in solving the debt crisis, particularly in central Europe.

Since 1983, when the Mexican Government first threatened to default on its loan payments to western banks, the international financial system has been embroiled in a tug of war between creditors and debtors. The major losers have been the people of the Third World whose economic growth has stagnated, and American factories which lost valuable export markets, particularly in Latin America.

Last year, the Bush administration took an important step to relieve the debt burden for many of these countries by urging banks to forgive some outstanding debts in exchange for certain guarantees. This policy has become known as the Brady plan. However, while governments have now convinced private creditors that loans to these nations are no longer worth 100 percent of face value, the same governments are insisting on valuing their loans to these debtors at full face value.

Now, a new front has opened on the debt war—central Europe. Having won the cold war with the democratization of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany, it is now time we set out to win the peace. This means that these nations must develop thriving market economies that bring prosperity to their citizens.

Unfortunately, some of these nations are being crushed by an unserviceable debt burden. Unlike the largest Latin American debtors, however, much of this debt—particularly in Poland—is owed to western governments, not private banks.

The Financial Times editorial points out, that, without official debt relief, the current debt strategy is "full of anomalies and contradictions." For example, "Mexico is better treated than Poland," despite the fact that Poland has, in one bold stroke, completely overhauled its economy, introducing market forces.

To correct this anomaly, and help jump start these newly emerging market economies in central Europe, I have introduced legislation that will allow these debts to be paid in local currencies, greatly reducing the demand on scarce foreign exchange. In addition, the legislation urges the President to negotiate similar arrangements for these nations with the other industrialized powers. Private creditors would also be expected to follow through with similar plans for reducing the debt burden left by a legacy of four decades of Communist economic policy.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the editorial to your attention, and ask that it be included in the RECORD.

[From the Financial Times, May 16, 1990]

SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEBT PROBLEM

"An improvement in the economic performance of indebted developing countries remains one of the foremost international economic priorities for the 1990s." Thus wrote the staff of the International Monetary Fund in its World Economic Outlook, published this month. Unhappily, the objective of ending the eight-year-old Third World debt crisis remains as elusive as ever.

The governments of industrialized countries have, it is true, made important concessions to the heavily-indebted countries over the past two years. Many have converted aid loans into grants. At the 1988 Toronto summit, heads of government agreed on a formula to allow relief on the debt owed by the poorest African countries to export credit agencies. Last year saw the adoption of an initiative of the US Treasury Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Brady, which encouraged the use of resources—mainly from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank—to encourage banks to write-off some loans to middle-income countries.

Although the financial benefits that have accrued to developing countries have been modest so far, policy-makers have at least shifted the focus of the strategy away from further increases in debt obligations and towards a lowering of debt burdens. They have also conceded that onerous levels of foreign debt can be an obstacle to the adoption of desperately needed improvements in economic policies.

ANOMALIES

Unfortunately, the developed countries have not followed this realization to its logical conclusion. As currently conceived, debt strategy is full of anomalies and contradictions. For example, governments have persuaded commercial banks that their loans to middle-income debtors are no longer worth 100 cents on the dollar, but they persist in the illusion that this is not true of official export credits.

This produces the absurd result that Mexico is better treated than Poland. Poland owes two-thirds of its \$41 billion foreign debt to western export credit agencies which—although they are not demanding interest payments until April 1991—have not conceded debt write-offs. Mexico, however, which owes most to western banks, has

just completed a package to lower its \$100 billion debt burden.

Apart from the big four debtors—Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela—nearly all indebted countries owe more to western governments than to bank creditors. Any comprehensive initiative to resolve the problem of Third World debt must tackle debt owed to the former. This may well reduce new export credits to rescheduling countries. So be it. Experience suggests, in any case, that the use of tied export credits is far too often of dubious benefit to economic development.

WRITE OFFS

Debt relief should not be extended to loans from international financial institutions. If it were forced to forgive arrears, the IMF's role at the heart of the financial system could be fatally undermined. Similarly, write offs would raise the cost of borrowing for the World Bank and other development banks, and so damage the cause of development in the long term.

Equally, a widening of debt relief must not go ahead on a purely ad hoc basis. The Fund and Bank should, instead, act analogously to domestic bankruptcy courts. Their role would be to ascertain the ability of heavily indebted countries to meet their current debt burdens, while sustaining economic growth and political stability. Where that combination seems impossible, they should recommend adequate levels of debt relief, while insisting upon the quid pro quo of a satisfactory programme of economic adjustment.

Contingency clauses to benefit both creditors and debtors in case of external economic shocks could be included, but any debt relief package should, if possible, be once and for all. The arbitrary divisions which currently separate candidates for various forms of debt relief would disappear. Instead, a general assessment of a country's long-term ability to pay would end in a proper division of the burden between the private and official creditors.

AN AFFIRMATION OF TOLERANCE AND RESPECT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call your attention to a speech by Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York City. It is a thoughtful examination of the racial problems confronting my great city, along with some commonsense prescriptions for relieving them. I am presenting the speech to my fellow Members of Congress as a tribute to the wisdom and leadership of the man who delivered it, and in the hope that its wise counsel will guide us, not only in New York, but elsewhere in our great and diverse republic:

AN AFFIRMATION OF TOLERANCE AND RESPECT (Address by Mayor David N. Dinkins)

First of all, let me thank you all for coming this evening on such short notice. And to those who are unable to attend due to religious observance, I trust that my message will reach you through other means, for I know that all who share this city and all who love this city are deeply committed to the cause for which we gather tonight.

Last year, I spoke to you about a campaign to bring us together. It was a cause that touched a yearning deep inside each of us, to come together in affirmation of respect—respect for ourselves, for each other and for this city that we all call home.

My friends, that campaign did not end last year; it has only just begun.

Together we've tasted a tiny piece of the sweet substance called hope; yet again and again, we're confronted by the bitterness of hate.

So we gather tonight, here at the seat of government, to reaffirm our commitment, to renew our mission, and to reassert a simple truth: All of us want to live our lives in peace and dignity—free to walk any street and shop in any store, at any time, in any neighborhood, without fear of force or violence.

NEVER LEAD BY DIVIDING

As I've said to you before, I am the mayor of all the people of New York. And my administration will never lead by dividing, by setting some of us against the rest of us, or by favoring one group over others.

At the same time, and in the same spirit, we will never allow any group or any person to turn to violence or the threat of violence to intimidate others, no matter how legitimate their anger or frustration may be.

The most basic purpose of government is to protect public safety, to enforce the law amidst the chaos and confusion of urban life.

That is a mission I am prepared to meet—and I will do whatever is necessary and whatever is right to maintain public order and public safety.

Ours is a rule of law. And tonight, as I speak, two groups of 12 people sit in Brooklyn deliberating upon whether the law should punish two young men for the killing of Yusuf Hawkins.

I cannot affect their decision; it must be made on the basis of the evidence presented in court, and none other. And that process—the jury process—is still the fairest and best method of judging our fellow citizens that anyone has ever come up with in the history of humanity, regardless of the verdict in any particular case.

BENSONHURST—A PAINFUL PASSAGE

This trial has been a painful passage for our city—and there will be more.

But one thing is for sure: No verdict can undo the damage that was done on the devastating night last August.

The hate that was unleashed upon Yusuf Hawkins can never be called back.

The pain that ripped through his body, his family and this city can never be fully healed.

And his sacrifice must never be forgotten. The senseless death of Yusuf Hawkins was a hateful crime. But our anger must not lead us to hate.

This was a crime committed by individuals. All of Bensonhurst did not commit this crime; rather, a few people committed this crime in Bensonhurst.

We must absolutely, categorically reject the despicable notion of group guilt. We abhor those who preach it; and we must be mindful that predictions of violence and anger tend to be self-fulfilling. We must be on guard against such impulses; we must isolate them and condemn them.

WE MUST REPRESS OUR RAGE

When a lawyer defending an accused person—no matter how unpopular—is assaulted on the courthouse steps, all of us have been assaulted, because our system of

justice is the best guardian of civilized society.

Hopefully, those individuals responsible for the death of Yusuf Hawkins will feel the strong arm of the law. But whatever the outcome—as we have so many times over so many years—we must repress our rage, channel our energies, and come together to make this tragedy transforming.

I've already seen far too much pain and far too much hate in my lifetime.

This city is sick of violence. We're aching—and we must heal the pain.

Most in this town don't have it easy. People work hard, scrape by, we love our families and we try to build a life of comfort and happiness.

Housing costs too much, the environment seems unsafe, and the daily pounding of the prospect of crime takes its insidious toll.

WE'VE SIMPLY BEEN ABANDONED

And we all know that despite all we're doing, a lot of things aren't going better. Crack and AIDS are tearing away at the very fabric of our city. The economy, of the region and the nation, is likely to get worse before it gets better; and we've simply been abandoned by the national Government in Washington.

As frustrations build and pressures mount, people are more likely to lash out. In tough times, child abuse increases, alcohol abuse rises, and the bonds of civility and decency fray.

Unfortunately, some small-minded people prey upon these pressures, spreading a message not of unity but of division, and fixing the blame not on the social and economic challenges we share but on those who are alien or different.

I challenge all of the people of this city to reject these calls to bigotry, because if the bigots succeed in spreading their poison, it's nobody's fault but our own.

Right now, each of you must look into your own hearts, in your own families. Look honestly at yourselves—and your own communities—and ask whether you can be swayed by prejudice, and what you're going to do about it.

Because no matter how much government can do, government cannot substitute for the content of our character.

Let us not permit the prejudice of a few—in Flatbush, in Bensonhurst or anywhere else—to silence the good will of the rest of us.

It's an old story, a cycle of immigration and discrimination that's as old as this city itself.

In the mid-19th century, gangs of active New Yorkers attacked Irish immigrants right here at Broadway and Park Row.

Irish-Americans lashed out at African-Americans in the bloody Draft Riots of 1863, leaving many lynched at the same time as our nation fought to free them from slavery.

In the 1870's, the Chrystie Street gang rampaged against Italians and Jews.

During the Depression, Jews were assaulted for advocating that this country intervene in Europe to fight the Fascists and save the Jews.

Historians tell us that no group of European-Americans has been as battered and as bruised as Italians, and African-Americans have never been free of the fear of attack.

OUR GREATEST STRENGTH

Our diversity is our greatest strength but again today, it threatens to become our greatest weakness.

New times bring new Americans who become new targets. And recently, too much venom has been injected into the lives of some of our newest Americans—Asian-Americans, especially Korean-Americans.

This prejudice is by no means limited to one community or one conflict. Remember, not too many years ago, some members of a community were up in arms, defiantly protesting a Korean grocery in their neighborhood—on Park Avenue.

Some Korean-Americans, new to the ways of their world, may mistakenly offend others or overreact to what they perceive as provocation. And my Commissioners of Human Rights and Consumer Affairs will be holding workshops for all retailers to learn about consumer rights.

But that's not the heart of this recent wave of anti-Asian sentiment.

Vincent Chin was a young Chinese-American who lived in Detroit. He was beaten to death by auto workers who thought he was Japanese, because they felt their jobs threatened by Japanese competition.

They weren't after Vincent Chin, they would have gone after any Asian, just as Jusuf Hawkins could have been any African-American who happened down that street that night.

I oppose all bigotry against anyone, anywhere. I abhor it; I denounce it; and I'll do anything—anything right and anything effective—to prevent it.

Yet sometimes denunciation and confrontation are simply not solutions. They may make us feel better—just to make a bad situation worse.

I have clearly stated my views about the conflict between African-Americans and Korean-American storeowners on Church Avenue in Flatbush. I oppose any boycott based on race. I've instructed officials of my government to intervene and to facilitate settlement of this dispute.

THERE FROM THE BEGINNING

We've been there from the beginning—and this situation will be resolved.

Last month, I appointed a fact-finding task force of African-American, Korean-American and other civic leaders. Its co-chairs are: Laura Blackburne, Executive Director of the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, and Rev. Dr. S. Michael Helm of the United Methodist Church. Their work continues, as do civil and criminal proceedings against the alleged perpetrator of the original incident.

But whatever happened in that incident did not warrant this sort of ongoing intimidation. Boycotts can be an appropriate and effective response—but this one is not and the vast majority of the people in that community know it.

Tonight, I say publicly what my representatives have said privately to all parties in this dispute: I am personally prepared to mediate, to resolve this in a constructive, peaceful way.

I call upon all involved to set aside their intransigence, to come in, to sit down to settle this—and to settle it now.

I WILL BEAR ANY BURDEN

My personal commitment is absolute. I will bear any burden and walk any mile—and I am confident that we will be able to settle this situation through mediation and conciliation.

And once this dispute is calmed, the Red Apple Market and Church Fruit will once again be able to compete fairly and freely in the marketplace, with their neighbors of all heritages.

But this is bigger than just one boycott in Brooklyn. We must recognize that individual incidents are not isolated, but interconnected; that we must work constantly to strengthen the fabric of our diverse people, and solidify the bonds of our mosaic.

And we must recognize as well that the solution is not only rhetorical, not only a function of moral guidance, but a fundamental role of government, a responsibility we must perform not just in the face of crisis and conflict, but every day.

ANTI-HATE AGENDA

Recognizing this role, I am formulating an agenda mobilizing government in recognition of this responsibility.

The plan will be fleshed out over the coming weeks, but tonight, let me offer an outline.

It starts with law enforcement, to give our police and prosecutors the tools they need to do the work we need.

I will not rest until the Senate of this State passes the bias-related violence bill.

It must cover not only racial and religious bias, but bias based on sexual orientation as well. Those who killed James Zappalorti because he was gay are just as culpable and just as dangerous as those who killed Michael Griffith because he was black and those who killed Israel Rosen because he was a Hasidic Jew.

DATA ON HATE CRIMES NEEDED

Those were hate crimes—and I am asking the Federal Government to fully fund the collection of data on such crimes so we know where they're occurring and where we must focus our efforts.

In addition, I am instructing my Deputy Mayor for Public Safety, Judge Milton Mollen, to form a working group with the five District Attorneys and the Police Department to respond to gang activities and work for passage of a tough new law against group violence.

But repairing the rifts of this city requires more than tough law enforcement and better community policing.

It requires an all-out effort to bring all New Yorkers into the economic mainstream—through community business development programs and other appropriate mechanisms.

And we're working as well to tear down the remaining barriers to progress.

STUDY OF LENDING BIAS

I have instructed my Commission on Human Rights to conduct a systematic study of discrimination in lending—and a survey of the real needs of community-based businesses.

These initiatives in law enforcement and business development will be buttressed by a massive mobilization on intergroup relations.

It will start with the creation of a new, enhanced bias strike force at the Human Rights Commission.

This strike force will reach out, affirmatively and aggressively, to find tensions and stop problems before they start.

My Community Assistance Unit is now organizing group-to-group, community-to-community contacts and communication to overcome ignorance and foster understanding and respect.

I will personally participate in this program—and I am asking the leaders of our business, labor and religious communities to join me.

CALLING ON THE CLERGY

In addition, right now, starting this weekend, I am calling upon the clergy of New

York to speak to their congregations and join in this affirmation of tolerance and respect. And today, I have sent a letter to every elected official in New York City asking them to convene public meetings in the communities they represent to discuss the path to racial and ethnic harmony.

The media must join in, too—with public service announcements and programming that fights bigotry by teaching tolerance.

Above all else, we must reach out to our youth.

Last year juvenile arrests jumped 70 percent—and group robberies by youths increased 400 percent.

We need early intervention—not just by parents at home but by the schools as well.

The State Education Commissioner, Dr. Thomas Sobol, has recently announced a systemwide initiative for multicultural education.

It's an initiative I support but it's only a start. We need to teach our kids not just to understand each other but also to understand what hurts each other.

Prejudice is found in a million different forms in a million different places. But we can't fight it if we can't recognize it.

That's why I'll be joining with Chancellor Fernandez to make prejudice prevention an active part of the life of this city.

The future of this city belongs to the children of this city—all of the children of this city.

CHILDREN OF THE OPPRESSED

And whether they or their families come from Korea or Cambodia—from Haiti, Honduras or the Soviet Union—New York is again, as it always has been, a city of immigrants.

They come in droves, from Ireland and India, from Jamaica and Japan, from Ecuador and El Salvador, and up from the red clay hills of Georgia, the Mississippi Delta and the streets of Memphis and Mobile.

We came to escape tsars and dictators, hunger and deprivation.

Our people, all of our people, share a common ancestry of oppression—and a common aspiration to leave that history behind and to embrace the full promise of America.

The children of the oppressed must now turn to each other as allies and neighbors instead of turning on each other as enemies.

Tonight, one of those children—a boy whose family fled Papa Doc's Haiti—lies in a bed at New York Hospital. He's a cute kid, a tough little rascal named David Opont.

LIFE IN A LITTLE BOY'S EYES

And like the city in which he lives, young David is suffering. He's scarred and he struggles to overcome the damage that anger has inflicted upon him.

When I visit him, I see life in his eyes. Despite all he's seen, David's eyes are wide open, looking not behind him in fright but ahead in the fond hope that he will heal and move on.

Let us resolve tonight to make his story our story. For like David Opont, we can emerge from the flames of anger to face a future of health and happiness.

So let's emerge from our pain, not bitter but proud.

Let us all walk toward the future together, following our hopes and not our fears.

And David, when you get up out of your bed and you're back home with your family, we want you to live in a city at peace with itself. We're going to quit tearing ourselves apart—and begin the long hard work of sewing our city back together.

If you can struggle and survive, so can we. Your wounds will heal—and so must ours. David we're going to do it for you Buddy—and for all like you—because you are our future.

Thank you.
God bless you.
And keep the faith.

**SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE
SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF
WAITANGI**

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend congratulations and best wishes to the people of New Zealand as this great country commemorates the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, the symbol of the life together of the communities of that country as a nation.

Just as Americans attach great significance to the Fourth of July and its meaning, New Zealanders accord the Treaty of Waitangi special significance. In 1840 a pact was signed with good and true intent, and that was the beginning of the nation called New Zealand. Over the past 150 years, New Zealanders, have forged a great nation based upon the principles of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, our two countries are natural partners, with shared history, culture, language, and values. In fact, the Waitangi celebrations follow the sesquicentennial in 1989 of diplomatic relations between the United States and New Zealand. With the establishment of an American Consular Office in the Bay of Islands in 1839, the United States consul was the first diplomatic representative to be appointed to New Zealand. That makes the United States the longest standing diplomatic partner of New Zealand.

The United States and New Zealand share a common belief in the democratic process and the fundamental values underlying it, and both countries are inextricably a part of the western community of free nations. The sons of both nations fought alongside one another in two world wars and in Korea and Vietnam, oftentimes shedding their blood thousands of miles from home in the ultimate expression of the commitment to the rule of law and to freedom, peace, and prosperity for all peoples.

Mr. Speaker, since relations were established in 1839, the relationship between United States and New Zealand has expanded and deepened. Commercial contract has increased significantly, and trade is booming today. Cultural, academic and science contacts have steadily increased, especially in period since World War II. Innovation, individualism and growth—long the hallmarks of American enterprise—also mark New Zealand endeavour and reflect the style of the bilateral relationship.

Americans and New Zealanders, bound by common values, look to a bright future that continues our tradition of mutual respect and cooperation. Today, we share a great many interests. We are both strong agricultural nations and are focusing on those concerns to-

gether in the current GATT Round. We share a belief in the importance of the free and open market economy and are working to improve cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. We have common interests in the South Pacific region, the United Nations, and in Antarctica. Together we are working to protect the environment and to win the war against drugs.

There are few countries with which the United States has enjoyed relations that are as close and as cordial as those with New Zealand. The relationship is like that within a closely knit family. Our common heritage, experience and interests are such that we must continue to nourish that close relationship. We also continue to cooperate to further enhance our bustling economic relationship and encourage the tourism trade that establishes invaluable people to people links between our countries.

Mr. Speaker, although New Zealand is a nation of just over 3 million people, it has played a part on the world stage that belies its size. I urge my colleagues to join me today to congratulate New Zealand on its celebration of the Treaty of Waitangi and to record the hope that the excellent relationship we currently enjoy might continue to develop and strengthen to the mutual benefit of our peoples.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE CONCORD
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Concord Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Concord, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Concord Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Carl Johnson and those who serve in the Concord Police Department:

Linda Layne, William Augello, Baryn Carlton, Brian Coonrad, Barry Neal, Ed Conlin, Marion Fletcher, Paul Flynn, James Forten, John Foster.

Wayne Gerhardt, David Goranson, Richard Hodgson, Thomas Houk, John Kennedy, Kim-

berly Doughty, Richard Krug, Paul Maccone, Paul McGraph, Douglas Meagher.

Joseph Morahan, William Nutter, James Ring, Robert Robillard, Fred Ryan, Jonathan Schleffer, Robert Shea, John Skinner, Rosemary Teven, Peter Powler, Leonard Weatherbee.

A TRIBUTE TO AMY JARRET

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Amy Jarret, of Woonsocket, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Mount St. Charles Academy, in Woonsocket, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Mount St. Charles Academy, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Amy has clearly met these criteria during her stay at Mount St. Charles. She is an honor roll student and a member of the National Honor Society. Amy is a class officer and serves as president and chairperson for the Woonsocket Youth Council. She also participates in the Drama Club, Campus Ministry, and is a member of Students Against Drunk Driving.

I commend Amy for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

**SKELTON SPEAKS TO LAKE
OZARK ASSOCIATION**

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, for the last 6 years, the Congress has designated the third week in May as National Tourism Week. Again this year, May 13 through 19, we will take time to recognize the contributions of the tourism industry to our Nation's economy. The United States' third largest industry and its largest export, travel and tourism has reinforced U.S. economic vitality and helped to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of many American communities.

Last month, the Lake Ozark Association in Osage Beach, MO, invited me to speak about the issue of tourism and tourism development. As you may know, tourism is a subject that has interested me for many years, and I currently chair the House Small Business Subcommittee which oversees tourism issues. Travel and tourism makes important contributions to the economy of the Lake of the Ozarks region, and has the potential to significantly contribute to the economic development and diversification of other rural communities in our Nation.

In honor of National Tourism Week, and in order to further promote the idea of rural tourism development, I would ask that the text of my speech before the Lake Ozark Association be placed in the extensions of remarks of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON

Thank you for having me here today. It is a pleasure for me to be here with the Lake Ozark Association, to be with old friends like John Walker here, and also a great joy for me to talk a little about tourism, which we all know is extremely important to you here at the lake, but which is also important to the State of Missouri, and to the United States as a whole.

Just look around, and you can see what tourism can do for an area. Missouri's tourism industry makes an incredible contribution to the state's economy, but it doesn't come without a lot of hard work. Tourism employs more than 90,000 people in Missouri, and brings over \$5 billion to the State economy each year.

Those are impressive numbers, but except for those involved in or having contact with the industry, few people realize the important role of tourism in our Nation's economy. Travel and tourism is the third largest retail or service industry in the United States (behind automobile dealers and food stores), and in 1988 it was a \$314 billion industry. Experts predict that tourism will be one of the world's largest industries by the year 2000.

My interest in tourism goes back a few years when I became chairman of the House Small Business Subcommittee which oversees tourism issues. At that time, my subcommittee duties also included the area of exports, so we focused primarily on the importance of tourism to the U.S. export economy.

It seems strange to those unfamiliar with the tourism story that tourism should be considered an export, just like any other American good or commodity that is produced and manufactured and then sent abroad. But the economics of the situation is the same. When foreign tourists come to the United States, they bring new money—export earnings—to the U.S. economy.

What's more, tourism isn't just any export—tourism is our Nation's largest export. Last year, foreign visitors spent \$43 billion while traveling in the United States. Our next highest export, agriculture, earned \$37 billion in 1989. And, for the first time since tourism economic statistics began to be recorded in the 1950's, in 1989 the U.S. earned a tourism trade surplus of \$1.2 billion. Tourism is one of our few industries that has been actually able to claim a surplus in recent years. This is an encouraging trend, especially significant in light of the U.S. trade deficit figures, which stood at \$108.6 billion in 1989.

More recently, my tourism interests have focused on the subject of rural tourism. Those of us in Congress who represent rural America are very concerned about what is happening there. The quality of life in many of our rural communities is declining, many of our small towns are literally disappearing. Yet, there are many shining examples of rural communities that have been revitalized. This has been accomplished in a number of ways, and among them, tourism development holds particular promise for the economic development of rural areas.

There is a growing awareness around the country of the economic contribution of the tourism industry to rural areas. And no

wonder considering the staggering contribution the industry makes to the economy. Most important, the tourism industry is made up of small businesses. Studies indicate that the vast majority of jobs being created in rural areas are in small businesses, and the Southern Rural Policy Board recently found that most of the growth in non-metro areas is due to tourism.

After a series of field hearings on tourism, it became clear to my subcommittee that although many Federal agencies already participate in tourism promotion programs, no coherent national policy on rural tourism exists and there is little coordination and communication between agencies. So last winter, the Congress directed the USTTA to carry out a study to determine how tourism development can be used to encourage small business growth in rural areas.

The study was completed last October and the findings concluded and confirmed that travel and tourism could be an important tool for rural economic revitalization, and it should be an essential component of the broader rural economic development strategies. The idea is that through the promotion of tourism in rural areas we can increase market support for existing businesses and create conditions for new economic development.

You know, economics is important, and if tourism development can help economies in our rural communities it cannot be ignored. But rural tourism is more than that. It is a chance to see what America is all about—our history, culture and heritage. It is also a chance to escape and take pleasure in our past. We don't have to go into a museum and look at our history behind a glass—we can participate in it. Visitors to rural areas may be looking to relieve another era, or perhaps they want to learn about America at historic sites that are still as they were then or maybe they just want to get away from it all and enjoy our country's natural beauty.

Rural tourism is small towns, scenic roadways, lakes and streams, historic battlefields, old mills, oktoberfests, wineries, and Ozark mountain music. You know, there are communities that don't realize what they have to offer. Things rural Americans see and experience every day are just that—everyday things to them. But to the potential traveler they are a vacation experience.

More than 70 percent of our foreign tourists are in the United States for a repeat visit. New York, Los Angeles, and other gateways to America are usually all they see—and they think that they have seen the real America. It is more of a challenge to get overseas travelers to visit the Lake of the Ozarks region and other similar rural communities. But I'm sure that many of the people who are here on repeat visits would like to see something different, something that not everyone who comes to the United States will experience. Rural America offers them this. And what rural areas offer to our foreign tourists is also just waiting to be experienced by our American neighbors on the other side of the country or maybe just from the other side of town.

As I wrap up, I want to tell you a little bit about what is going on in Washington to help our tourism industries as a whole. At this time, the tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act is moving through the Senate and was just introduced in the House, where it has more than 100 cosponsors. One of the major provisions of the legislation is the creation of a rural tourism foundation, a tax-exempt organization to help promote

rural tourism and encourage public/private partnerships for tourism development in rural communities.

This legislation also establishes goals to help the U.S. meet and maintain a tourism export surplus, improve conditions between Government agencies to promote the U.S. as a tourist destination, and sets up appropriation levels for the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA).

Currently, the USTTA is funded at a level of \$14 million. The U.S. spends about a nickel for every person in the United States to promote this country overseas, which places us behind Malaysia, \$43.9 million, Tunisia, \$39.3 million, Thailand \$19.0 million, and Morocco \$18.6 million, to name a few. It is time that the U.S. did more, and the Tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act sets out funding levels up to \$17 million by 1992. This is still far less than most other nations, but in this era of budget constraints it is a start.

I am very optimistic that by the end of the session we should have passed this legislation and soon we will be making significant contributions to rural development and the development of the tourism industry.

I know that in a lot of respects I'm simply preaching to the choir, but it is important even for people experienced in the tourism business (or in any business for that matter), to sit back and take into account what they have in mind for their business, take a look at what you have accomplished, examine your weaknesses, your strengths, and establish some reasonable and realistic goals for success in the future.

Some of you may have attended last November's Governor's Conference on Tourism, held at the Lodge of Four Seasons. I was unable to attend, but I heard how successful that event was. I'd like to call your attention right now to the theme of the conference—partners. There is a tendency sometimes to look at local competition and feel like you can't be successful if down the road there is a place that is attracting all kinds of tourists. But I know for a fact, from the hearings that my tourism subcommittee has held, from the letters I receive, and from the stories I am told, the way to build a strong tourism enterprise is to work together, in partnership, with the surrounding communities. By working together, I know that the more people visit down the road the more likely they will be to stop by your town for a while. The success of your business colleagues can actually help you by drawing people to your area time and time again.

Again, I'd like to thank you for having me here and listening to my thoughts on tourism.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHLANDTOWN BOROUGH ON ITS CENTENNIAL

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the borough of Richlandtown, PA. From its incorporation as a borough on November 11, 1890 to its centennial celebration this year, Richlandtown has been an important and shining example of the American small town.

On October 12, 1681, William Penn granted most of modern day Richland Township to Griffith Jones. The land was first settled in 1710 and its boundaries were surveyed and designated by 1740. Since 1681, the borough has been known as the "Great Swamp," Three Lanes End, Ducktown, Frogtown, and Flatland. However, the name Richland was commonly used due to the fertile farmland in the area.

Richlandtown has flourished since its incorporation in 1890. In its early days, the borough boasted 65 houses as well as thriving cobbling, cigar making, and cloth manufacturing industries. The oldest house of worship in Richlandtown, the Lutheran and Reformed Church, was completed in 1808. The post office was established in 1839, under the direction of Postmaster Christian A. Snyder. The Richlandtown Fire Co., founded in 1905, now has over 30 members and 7 pieces of equipment. As of 1990, Richlandtown has over 300 homes and more than 1,200 residents, and it is still growing.

Richlandtown Borough has for 100 years contributed much to Bucks County and to the Commonwealth. The community has always shown a spirit of good will and cooperation. Again, I congratulate Richlandtown Borough on the occasion of its centennial, and I wish it continued success for the next 100 years.

CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARD PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as a Florida-certified teacher, I am concerned about our young people's lack of knowledge of important national events, people, places, ideas, and values. The continuing strength and vitality of American democratic traditions depend on the civic awareness of future generations. I would like to highlight a special program designed to provide supplementary citizenship education to elementary and middle school students.

The Civic Achievement Award Program [CAAP] was developed out of a need to improve the level of civic literacy in American elementary school students. The program is administered by the Close Up Foundation with additional funding provided by Burger King Corp. CAAP combines experiential learning with critical thinking, excellent with academics, and fun with helping others.

The program is divided into three projects. The first is the learning project where students master essential knowledge and concepts about six subjects: U.S. history, Government, geography, economics, culture, and current events; the second is a research project that helps students understand that knowing how to find and use information is an important and necessary citizenship skill; the third is the civic project which gives students an opportunity to identify, study, and take action on an important community issue.

I congratulate the schools that were selected for this wonderful program: Allapattah Ele-

mentary; Auburndale Elementary; Citrus Grove Elementary; Coral Gables Elementary; Dunbar Elementary; Edison Park Elementary; Fairlawn Elementary; Flagler Elementary; Kensington Park Elementary; Kinloch Park Elementary; Miramar Elementary; Pharr Elementary; Riverside Elementary; Shadowlawn Elementary; Southside Elementary; Phyllis Wheatley Elementary; Allapattah Junior High; Citrus Grove Middle; Kinloch Park Middle; Miami Edison Middle; Booker T. Washington Middle; and Shenandoah Junior High.

Mr. Speaker, this program is extremely valuable for preparing America's youth to participate in our pluralistic democracy. The Civic Achievement Award Program indeed exemplifies the commitment to excellence in education.

TRIBUTE TO THE ACTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Acton Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Acton, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Acton Police Department, the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief George Robinson and those who serve in the Acton Police Department:

John McNiff, Frank Widmayer, Robert Rhodes, Robert Parisi, Thomas Rogers, James Mcpadden, Bruce Nadeau, William Hayes, Bernard Harrison, Brian Goodman, Ronald Johnson, Paul Cogan, Robert L. Cowan, Jr., Albert Crowley, Jr.

Raymond LaRoche, Raymond Grey, Jeffrey Dudley, James Goodemote, James Cogan, Jr., Christopher Browne, Pablo Hernandez, Michael Oman, Todd Fenniman, Michael Coughlin, Christopher Prehl, Fred Rentschler, John Cooney, Stewart Fenniman.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, the month of May is Older Americans Month, and this year we especially celebrate the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Older Americans Act. The Older Americans Act setup a special agency, the Administration on Aging, within the Department of Health and Human Services to provide grants to States to establish and improve programs for the elderly. Through these programs, our Nation's elderly have been able to realize the important part they play in our society.

In recognizing the contributions of senior citizens in our society, I would like to point out that there are still barriers to this participation. The Social Security Earnings Test is one such barrier. I am a cosponsor of the Older Americans Freedom to Work Act of 1989 (H.R. 2460) that would repeal the Social Security earnings test for individuals 65 or older. Repeal of the earnings test would give senior citizens the opportunity to continue to be productive without being penalized financially for doing so. As the title of the bill indicates, I would like to give Older Americans the "freedom to work."

In conjunction with Older Americans Month, I am pleased to have Wilson and Virginia Setzer from Gastonia, NC here in Washington this week to participate in the Senior Intern Program. The Setzers visited my office Wednesday morning, and had the opportunity to see firsthand the workings of a congressional office. We also attended the "Freedom to Work" rally in support for repealing the Social Security earnings test. I would like to thank Wilson and Virginia for coming to Washington, and I appreciate their eagerness and initiative in participating in the program.

PEACE CORPS BUSINESS PERSONS VOLUNTEER SERVICE

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution calling on the Peace Corps to tap the volunteer spirit of American business people to provide technical assistance to the nascent private sector in Eastern Europe.

I believe that the Peace Corps, which already has assistance agreements with the Governments of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, could expand its current focus to launch a Business Persons Volunteer Service in Eastern Europe. From discussions I have held over the past 2 months I have found enthusiasm in the Peace Corps for mobilizing American business persons to share their experience and skills with Eastern Europeans.

In my State of North Dakota I have met with business people and farmers, several of whom are ex-Peace Corps volunteers, who have told me that they would offer their services free of charge to impart their business skills to Eastern Europeans, either by providing short-term training in Europe, or by sponsoring internships at their businesses and farms in North Dakota. In fact the genesis for this resolution came from one of those ex-PCV's who is one of my State's most successful business and community leaders. These are people who are both culturally sensitive to working in other countries and who know how to get things done in the business world.

Along with several of my colleagues, who are cosponsoring this resolution, I see an opportunity to build a people-to-people program which could create enduring relationships between American volunteers and Eastern European participants and institutions and enhance mutual understanding.

While this resolution is not intended to establish an exclusive franchise for voluntarism in Eastern Europe for the Peace Corps, I believe use of Peace Corps structures would be cost effective, could attract many high quality volunteers, and result in effective and culturally sensitive programs.

Finally, I suggest the Director of the Peace Corps launch this initiative by inviting business people with a record of volunteer service, including ex-PCV's, to form a task force to recommend program elements.

The Peace Corps has already launched its Eastern European programs while many of us are still talking about the need to help build democracy and help small businesses in Eastern Europe. With Congress' encouragement, which this resolution is intended to provide, Peace Corps will have the opportunity to build a new and needed dimension—the Business Persons Volunteer Service—into its Eastern European program.

AN EDUCATION AGENDA FOR THE 1990'S

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, at a time when public attention and Government action are focused on education as a top national concern, we must focus on creating solutions which address the pervasive problem we face: a nation of students lacking the skills needed to successfully carry this country into the 21st century.

World events provide the United States an opportunity to redirect national priorities to meet pressing national needs. However, reform does not come easily. Many of these needs can be met simply by making some tough choices for our children, our teachers, and ourselves as parents and concerned citizens. With this in mind, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the May 13, 1990, issue of my hometown newspaper, the Wichita Eagle:

AN AGENDA—SCHOOL REFORM PLAN SIMPLE, BUT UNTRIED

President Bush has sponsored a national educational conference. Gov. Mike Hayden has sponsored a state educational conference. The Wichita Board of Education, the WI/SE Partnership and the Wichita Eagle have sponsored a Sedgwick County educational conference.

Enough conferences. Enough experts. Enough jargon about "mastery learning," "effective education" and "outcomes-based" schooling.

Indeed, it would require a week of Earth Days merely to sweep up the name tags, the reports and statistical graphs from all the educational conferences held during the past year. Meanwhile, the U.S. Education Department reported earlier this month that national high school graduation rates are down, scores on college admissions tests are stagnate or declining and that even smart American kids aren't doing as well as those of earlier years.

There are no secrets to better schools. The answers have been there all along, though they are resisted by an American society that often treats children as necessary nuisances and by an educational establishment that has put its own convenience ahead of academic excellence.

The simple, workable solutions include:

Turn off the television set. American children between the ages of 2 and 17 typically watch 22 to 25 hours of television a week. And that doesn't include video games. Illiteracy and poor reading abilities would disappear if parents read to the children and enforced regular reading hours at home.

Get teenagers out of the workforce. Many teenagers spend more time flinging hamburgers or selling sneakers than studying. Many of the kids work only to buy such teenage "necessities" as fast cars and chic fashions. The United States is the worst country in the industrialized world at exploiting its children for cheap labor.

Make teachers true professionals. Schools should abandon current salary systems that reward primarily longevity and graduate hours. Peer-review pay plans are needed to give teachers the power to set standards for their field, as doctors, lawyers and most other professionals do.

End the monopoly of education schools in training teachers. Aspiring teachers should take more liberal arts and fewer pedagogy and educational theory courses. Teachers should be masters of their subject matter. Most education schools are geared to the career interests of the professors, not to the students or real scholarship.

Extend the school day and year. Young Americans spend less time in class than most of their peers in developed countries. A Japanese student, for example, attends school 240 days a year, compared with 180 for the typical American.

Toughen the high school curriculum. With its lack of rigor and focus, the average high school curriculum seems designed to entertain rather than educate young Americans. No wonder U.S. students are at the bottom of international tests in science, math and virtually every other category of academic ability.

Oversee school performance. Educators are geniuses at avoiding public accountability. Kansas, for example, has no statewide testing or other system to let taxpayers know how well the schools are doing.

The list is not new. It's based on sound research. It's an agenda for the 1990s.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA CELEBRATES A PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for most of my colleagues here in Congress as I offer my best wishes and congratulations to the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan on the occasion of their Presidential inauguration this Sunday, May 20. My only regret is that I cannot personally attend the inauguration ceremonies of the first freely elected President of the Republic of China.

President Lee Teng-hui was overwhelmingly elected by the electoral college of the Republic of China on March 21 as the eighth President. This culminated the process of the most free election in the history of the Republic of China. Mr. Speaker, when any objective analyst contrasts this peaceful democratic process in the Republic of China with the brutal crackdown of prodemocracy Chinese students in Tiananmen Square last year, I can only conclude that the Communist leadership of the People's Republic of China should emulate President Lee's example by submitting to free and open elections.

Over the next 6 years of his term, I expect that President Lee will continue democratic reforms, expand the official and unofficial ties of the Republic of China with the free world, and maintain strong ties with the United States.

I am very confident of President Lee's ability to lead his nation of 20 million hardworking men and women to a peaceful and prosperous future. I anticipate even greater free market economic growth and development in the Republic of China as she plays a key role in the world economy in the 1990's.

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, the ties between the Republic of China and the United States will grow even stronger as we continue our mutual efforts to reduce trade barriers and tariffs through the promotion of free trade. This will inevitably lead to continued prosperity for our two people.

Mr. Speaker, I send my best wishes to President Lee as he assumes the awesome responsibilities of leadership of this island of democracy and freedom in the Pacific.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEPPERELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Pepperell Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Pepperell, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave

officers of the Pepperell Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief David Young and those who serve in the Pepperell Police Department:

Thomas Lane, James Scott, Allen Davis, Benjamin McDonald, Kenneth Beers, Steven Bezanson, James Peters, Armando Herrera, Peter Gibbs, Jessica Leblanc, Brian Goldman, Alan Kessieur, and Kevin Cooney.

**JOSE CENTENO, SR., PIONEER
SAN ANTONIO BUSINESSMAN**

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like for you and my colleagues to know about the life of Jose Centeno, Sr., my neighbor and long-time friend in San Antonio, who was a pioneer Mexican-American businessman, whose goal was to help those who were considered to be hard-core unemployable.

Mr. Centeno built a chain of grocery stores on San Antonio's deep westside, the predominately Mexican-American part of San Antonio where there have been large numbers of unemployable people, some of whom went off the unemployment rolls when Mr. Centeno hired them.

At his death recently at 91 years of age, Mr. Centeno left a tremendous legacy to his daughter and son, Lile Centeno Alfonsin and Eloy Centeno, and to his daughter-in-law, Alice Little (who was the wife of his deceased son, Joe Centeno, Jr.), and to his 18 grandchildren, and 14 great grandchildren.

The 18 grandchildren, in the order of their birth, are: Priscilla Rodriguez, Michelle Moke, Lillita Moke, Raegean Alonso, Jose Centeno III, JoAnn Centeno, Jeanette Santos, Andy Centeno, Eloy Centeno Jr., Alice Jo Centeno, Julie Moke Munoz, Darrell Centeno, Julie Moke Munoz, Darrell Centeno, Susie Centeno, Frederick Centeno, Jose C. R. Alfonsin, Horacio E. Alfonsin, Carlos A. Alfonsin Jr., and Claudia Centeno.

The 14 great grandchildren are: Michael Joseph Rodriguez, Jesusita L. Rodriguez, Kiki I. Rodriguez, Joe Centeno IV, Aramis Centeno, Luis Santos Jr., Eloy Santos, Francisco Santos, George Alonso, Amber Centeno, Bianca Centeno, Stephanie Santos, Joey Centeno, and Monica Centeno.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you and my colleagues the article which appeared

in the San Antonio Express/News on April 26, 1990, regarding Mr. Centeno's life and death.

[From the San Antonio Express/News, Apr. 26, 1990]

CENTENO FOUNDED SUPERMART CHAIN

Jose Centeno Sr. was the founder of Centeno Supermarkets Inc. and chairman of the board.

He was a pioneer Mexican-American businessman whose goal was to help those who were considered to be hard-core unemployable, according to his son, Eloy Centeno, president of the San Antonio supermarkets.

The senior Centeno, 91, died Tuesday in a local hospital after a lengthy illness. He was born in Matamoros, Mexico, and was the son of a physician. As a youth, Centeno joined the revolution, displaying courage beyond his years.

In the early 1920s, he moved to San Antonio looking for his future, and found it in his love of the retail business. Despite his father's wish that he continue the family tradition of practicing medicine, he began his career handling produce at the old Gonzalez Grocery Store.

As a young man, Centeno worked for Joe Barash, who owned two local clothing stores. This further developed Centeno's skills in the retail business.

In 1922, he met and married Jesusita Lopez, and they became the parents of three children. The couple soon began selling groceries from one room of their home on Rivas Street, on the deep West Side. His wife died in 1988.

ONE STORE BECAME MANY

Eventually, with hard work and perseverance, they built this small operation into a chain of grocery stores at a time when few Mexican-Americans were succeeding in business.

"In the 1930s and '40s, there were few opportunities for Mexicanos who wanted a decent job at a decent wage." Eloy Centeno said. "Papa always made sure the less fortunate had a chance.

"Through the years he trained literally hundreds of people in the stores, many of whom went on to successful, productive careers with their retail operations."

"His daughter, Lile Centeno Alfonsin, recalls, "Papa used to say you could only wear one pair of shoes at a time. In spite of his success, his greatest joys were simple ones revolving around his family, whom he liked to keep very close to him.

"He was known as 'Papa Grande' to his family and encouraged his children's involvement in business and in the community at an early age. He was proud to see his son become chairman of the board of City Public Service and a candidate for mayor."

"When Mr. Centeno first came to San Antonio as a young man, he studied medicine under Dr. Aureliano Urrutia Sr.," said architect Henry Munoz, another family spokesman. "Eventually, he was at the Gonzalez Grocery Store and really followed his heart in selecting his career.

"Though he became extraordinarily busy with his business, the most important thing to him was his family. After my wife, the former Julie Moke, lost her father, and after the death of his son, Joe Centeno Jr., Mr. Centeno became the father figure to both sets of his grandchildren. He helped raise all of his grandchildren to a large extent."

Survivors, all of San Antonio, are his daughter; his son; 18 grandchildren; and 14 great-grandchildren.

The body will lie in state Thursday at home, 235 W. Kings Highway. The rosary will be recited at 7 p.m. Friday in Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church. Mass will be celebrated at 9 a.m. Saturday in San Fernando Cathedral. Burial at 10 a.m. in San Jose Burial Park will be arranged by Porter Loring Mortuary.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD D.
DECOSMO**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dr. Richard D. DeCosmo, president of Delaware County Community College in Media, PA. Dr. DeCosmo will be honored with the first Honorary Alumni Membership Award given by the Delaware County Community College Alumni Association, commemorating his 10 years as president of the college.

Dr. DeCosmo is a 1958 graduate of the University of Detroit with a master of arts degree and achieved a doctorate of education from Loyola University of Chicago in 1977. He served as a political science instructor, director of admissions and chief student personnel officer at Macomb County College in Warren, MI. At Moraine Valley Community College in Palos Hills, IL, Dr. DeCosmo served as dean of student community services and dean of student personnel services. In 1975, he was promoted to executive vice president of Moraine Valley, and in 1980, accepted the position as president of Delaware County Community College.

Along with the overall responsibilities as president of Delaware County Community College, Dr. DeCosmo is well-known for his professional affiliations and activities and community involvement. He serves as a member of the Governor's Task Force on Work Force Development, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, a volunteer for the American Red Cross, and Delaware County Public Service Chairman of the United Way of Greater Philadelphia. This is just a few of many.

Mr. Speaker, I am most proud and honored to have Delaware County Community College located in Pennsylvania's Seventh Congressional District of which I represent, and am grateful to have the opportunity to recognize and share the merits of an outstanding educator, administrator, and public servant.

IN MEMORY OF JIM HENSON

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Jim Henson, the talented puppeteer and entertainer who passed away yesterday at the age of 53. Mr. Henson delighted children and adults alike worldwide with his creations of famous puppet charac-

ters such as Kermit the Frog, Oscar the Grouch, and Miss Piggy, to name a few.

While attending the University of Maryland, Mr. Henson worked as a puppeteer at a local television station. It was there that Jim coined the phrase "muppet." He considered his creations to be part puppet and part marionette. After completing his fine arts degree, Jim moved on to "Sesame Street," an educational television program for young children. "Sesame Street," which is produced by the Children's Television Network in my congressional district in New York City, has assured me that the show will go on.

At this time, I should like to join my colleagues in thanking Mr. Henson for the laughter and joy he gave us all by bringing his muppets to life. It is my understanding that the Henson family is also in the entertainment business, and it is my hope that they continue the muppet legacy.

**BAYARD L. "RED"
MENDENHALL'S 80TH BIRTHDAY**

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, May 30 marks a special day for one of my constituents as he celebrates his 80th birthday.

Bayard Mendenhall, or "Red" as he is universally known, was born in Hollywood, CA, on May 30, 1910. At the age of 19 he began working for the U.S. Government under the Bureau of Reclamation. During his 44 years of distinguished service, Red worked on a variety of irrigation projects for the Bureau. He served as project manager on the Fontenelle Dam, Riverton and the Upper Green River storage projects, and project construction engineer on the Seedskaadee project.

In 1964, Red moved to Washington State in order to become chief of engineering and construction for the Columbia Basin project in Ephrata, WA. He served in this capacity for 9 years. Upon his retirement in 1973, Red received the Distinguished Career Service Award from the Bureau of Reclamation.

Red currently resides in Friday Harbor, WA, with his wife, Jane. He is the father of three children, grandfather of four, and great-grandfather of one.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Mendenhall on this happy occasion.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE ANDOVER
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Andover Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Andover, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Andover Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief James F. Johnson and those who serve in the Andover Police Department:

Hector G. Pattullo, Richard W. Enos, John Kevin Lynch, Donald G. Mooers, John P. Houlihan, Phillip Froberg, George W. Miller, Steven C. Avery, Arthur J. Ricci, John F. Bernhardt, Kevin J. Winters.

William MacKenzie, Barbara Connolly, Richard O. Aumais, David R. Grant, Ronald M. Haggerty, Calvin Metcalf, Joseph Ouellette, Joseph Hastings, Henry J. Picard, John W. Milne, James S. Reilly.

David L. St. Jean, Thomas F. Siopes, Frank W. Froberg, Kevin J. Burke, Donald Pattullo, John N. Pathiakis, William E. Canane, Robert J. Cronin, Brian Pattullo, Stephen Martellini, Dennis J. Lane, Harry Collins, Mark McDermott, William J. Wallace.

Randall Peterson, James E. Haggerty, Lawrence Hickman, Lee J. Britton, Charles Heseltine, Craig F. Poirier, Daniel G. Igoe, Cecilia K. Blais, James Hashem, James Moses, Matthew Aumais, Colin D. Radford, Joseph Thibodeau, Brian T. McAnally.

**IN TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to join the Association of Former Members of Congress in tribute to the Honorable Edward J. Derwinski, Republican of Illinois.

Ed Derwinski has distinguished himself, his native town of Chicago, his home State of Illinois, his country, and this body in so many ways that it is entirely fitting that he be honored here today by his friends, the current and former Members. Without taking a thing away from other former Members who have been recognized in this forum, I hasten to add that this particular ceremony is long overdue.

Ed Derwinski's career as a Member of Congress needs no additional summary by this Member. His many contributions to the work of the Congress comprise a remarkable record of achievement, in terms both of legislative accomplishment and of representation of his constituents' best interests.

Ed and I started in Congress together, in January 1959, after serving together in the Illinois Legislature. We learned to lean on each other in those early days, and I cannot think of a better man to have had as a friend.

His departure from Congress in 1983, after serving 11 terms, represented as much a personal loss to me as it was an institutional loss to the House of Representatives.

After 22 years' service in the Congress, as you know, Ed then became Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance in the Reagan administration. The President was doing nothing less than recognizing Ed's considerable international experience as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and as Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Inter-parliamentary Union—not to mention his personal diplomatic skills.

Some things happen by fate—in accordance with a larger plan. I believe that having Ed Derwinski at the State Department during the years leading up to the Eastern European democracy revolutions was one of them. Ed's personal understanding of, and empathy for, the freedom aspirations of the people of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and their neighbors had to have been a key element in the openness of the Reagan administration to helping those nations realize their dreams.

He was present for the breaking of the ice and the removal of final sanctions. He served as a reliable and sophisticated channel for messages of encouragement and support to the opposition leaders. And he handled relations with those still in power with great skill and effectiveness. He also was instrumental in keeping his old friends on the Hill informed of where things stood from day to day.

In recognition of his accomplishments at State, President Bush bestowed on Ed an honor of the highest order—the assignment to lead the VA from the status of an independent agency to a seat at the Cabinet table with the full rank it deserves. In this latest incarnation of Ed Derwinski, public servant, the gentleman is writing a bold record of decisive leadership, coupled with an engaging and heartwarming humanitarian manner.

As Secretary of the Veterans' Administration, Ed Derwinski has exceeded our hopes in elevating it to Department status. He has personally brought new respect both to our veterans and to those who serve our veterans so faithfully, as no one else could have. It has proven to be another brilliant appointment. We have to acknowledge the worth of a man who makes his Presidents look so good.

On a personal level, this opportunity to pay tribute to Ed Derwinski is almost more of a pleasure than it is a privilege. Let's face it, ladies and gentlemen, Ed Derwinski is simply a man who is fun to have as a friend—a real lovable guy. When you've seen him dance and laugh and sing Polish ballads from the heart—you hope for a chance to express your appreciation publicly.

I remember clearly our days together in Springfield as newly elected State representatives. After my first experience of Ed Derwinski as troubadour, I knew he had a long political career ahead of him. He was one of those blessed individuals whose voice only

got better the longer we journeyed into the night.

As further evidence of my affection for Ed, I want him to know that the only campaign I ever really enjoyed was when his wife—Bonita Margalus—this was before Ed and Bonnie were married—ran against me for reelection. I learned in that campaign what a great woman Bonnie is, and I really knew that Ed had a lot on the ball when she became his bride.

Let me close by congratulating the Association of Former Members of Congress for bestowing this honor on Ed Derwinski. You have done the right thing in recognizing that he has distinguished himself among former Members. By continuing his public service in the executive branch so commendably, he has thus brought credit not only to himself, but to this body and to the association as well.

Thank you again for this opportunity to take part in the celebration of Ed Derwinski's career.

CENTRAL EUROPE'S OFFICIAL DEBT

HON. JOHN J. LAFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, the *Financial Times* printed an editorial, entitled "Solutions for the Debt Problem," that called on the governments of the industrialized world to take the next step in solving the debt crisis, particularly in central Europe.

Since 1983, when the Mexican Government first threatened to default on its loan payments to Western banks, the international financial system has been embroiled in a tug of war between creditors and debtors. The major losers have been the people of the Third World whose economic growth has stagnated, and American factories which lost valuable export markets, particularly in Latin America.

Last year, the Bush administration took an important step to relieve the debt burden for many of these countries by urging banks to forgive some outstanding debts in exchange for certain guarantees. This policy has become known as the Brady plan. However, while governments have now convinced private creditors that loans to these nations are no longer worth 100 percent of face value, the same governments are insisting on valuing their loans to these debtors at full face value.

Now, a new front has opened on the debt war—central Europe. Having won the cold war with the democratization of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany, it is now time we set out to win the peace. This means that these nations must develop thriving market economies that bring prosperity to their citizens.

Unfortunately, some of these nations are being crushed by an unserviceable debt burden. Unlike the largest Latin American debtors, however, much of this debt—particularly in Poland—is owed to Western governments, not private banks.

The *Financial Times* editorial points out, that, without official debt relief, the current debt strategy is "full of anomalies and contra-

dictions." For example, "Mexico is better treated than Poland," despite the fact that Poland has, in one bold stroke, completely overhauled its economy, introducing market forces.

To correct this anomaly, and help jump-start these newly emerging market economies in central Europe, I have introduced legislation that will allow these debts to be paid in local currencies, greatly reducing the demand on scarce foreign exchange. In addition, the legislation urges the President to negotiate similar arrangements for these nations with the other industrialized powers. Private creditors would also be expected to follow through with similar plans for reducing the debt burden left by a legacy of four decades of Communist economic policy.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the editorial to your attention, and ask that it be included in the RECORD.

[From the *Financial Times*, May 16, 1990]

SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEBT PROBLEM

"An improvement in the economic performance of indebted developing countries remains one of the foremost international economic priorities for the 1990s." Thus wrote the staff of the International Monetary Fund in its *World Economic Outlook* published this month. Unhappily, the objective of ending the eight-year-old Third World debt crisis remains as elusive as ever.

The governments of industrialized countries have, it is true, made important concessions to the heavily-indebted countries over the past two years. Many have converted aid loans into grants. At the 1988 Toronto summit, heads of government agreed on a formula to allow relief on the debt owed by the poorest African countries to export credit agencies. Last year saw the adoption of an initiative of the US Treasury Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Brady, which encouraged the use of resources—mainly from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank—to encourage banks to write-off some loans to middle-income countries.

Although the financial benefits that have accrued to developing countries have been modest so far, policy-makers have at least shifted the focus of the strategy away from further increases in debt obligations and towards a lowering of debt burdens. They have also conceded that onerous levels of foreign debt can be an obstacle to the adoption of desperately needed improvements in economic policies.

ANOMALIES

Unfortunately, the developed countries have not followed this realization to its logical conclusion. As currently conceived, the debt strategy is full of anomalies and contradictions. For example, governments have persuaded commercial banks that their loans to middle-income debtors are no longer worth 100 cents on the dollar, but they persist in the illusion that this is not true of official export credits.

This produces the absurd result that Mexico is better treated than Poland. Poland owes two-thirds of its \$41bn foreign debt to western export credit agencies, which—although they are not demanding interest payments until April 1991—have not conceded debt write-offs. Mexico, however, which owes most to western banks, has just completed a package to lower its \$100bn debt burden.

Apart from the big four debtors—Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela—nearly all indebted countries owe more to western gov-

ernments than to bank creditors. Any comprehensive initiative to resolve the problem of Third World debt must tackle debt owed to the former. This may well reduce new export credits to rescheduling countries. So be it. Experience suggests, in any case, that the use of tied export credits is far too often of dubious benefit to economic development.

WRITE OFFS

Debt relief should not be extended to loans from international financial institutions. If it were forced to forgive arrears, the IMF's role at the heart of the financial system could be fatally undermined. Similarly, write offs would raise the cost of borrowing for the World Bank and other development banks, and so damage the cause of development in the long term.

Equally, a widening of debt relief must not go ahead on a purely *ad hoc* basis. The Fund and Bank should, instead, act analogously to domestic bankruptcy courts. Their role would be to ascertain the ability of heavily indebted countries to meet their current debt burdens, while sustaining economic growth and political stability. Where that combination seems impossible, they should recommend adequate levels of debt relief, while insisting upon the *quid pro quo* of a satisfactory programme of economic adjustment.

Contingency clauses to benefit both creditors and debtors in case of external economic shocks could be included, but any debt relief package should, if possible, be once and for all. The arbitrary divisions which currently separate candidates for various forms of debt relief would disappear. Instead, a general assessment of a country's long-term ability to pay would end in a proper division of the burden between the private and official creditors.

PSYCHOLOGISTS ENDORSE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CORPS ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, Representatives GREEN, GLICKMAN, GRANT, and I introduced the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps bill.

I am pleased to report the endorsement of this effort by the American Psychological Association. I believe other groups will be supporting this effort and I hope it can become part of this year's initiatives in the war against drugs.

The APA's letter follows:

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, May 17, 1990.

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK,
Longworth House Office Building,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STARK: The American Psychological Association (APA), the leading scientific and professional association representing over 100,000 clinicians, researchers, educators, consultants and students, commends you for your efforts in introducing the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act. Psychology plays an integral role in drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation and

prevention. Psychologists are currently actively involved in the war against drugs on all levels, but there remains a need to attract more qualified mental health care professionals to provide services where they are critically needed and often inadequate or unavailable.

The APA supports the concept of the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act which will establish a special unit within the National Health Service Corps as a means to encourage qualified professionals, including mental health professionals, to enter the field of substance abuse treatment. Students or professionals making a commitment to work in public/non-profit treatment programs will become eligible for tuition assistance or loan repayment. This program will provide the necessary assistance to enable individuals to work in programs that are often underfunded and understaffed.

Research clearly demonstrates that drug treatment can work so long as those who are providing the treatment have the necessary skills and training and adequate funds are made available to sustain treatment services and aftercare. We believe acknowledging the need to ensure an adequate pool of qualified personnel is a critical component to any serious national drug control strategy.

We thank you again for your continued efforts and support in the development of policy and programs to fight substance abuse. We look forward to working with you on this proposal to ensure passage of legislation which will substantially enlarge the pool of qualified professionals willing to devote themselves to drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Sincerely,

BRYANT WELCH, J.D., Ph.D.,
Executive Director for Professional
Practice.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to wish all my friends of Cuban descent a happy Independence Day.

On May 20, 1902, Cuba was given its independence from the United States under the Platt amendment. A constitution was drafted in Havana, the occupation ended, and the new Republic was formed, the beginning of the modern Cuba.

While Cuba has been a sovereign nation for nearly 90 years, the people of Cuba still are not free. Any celebration of Cuban independence is somewhat hollow because the people of Cuba do not share the freedom and democracy that should be inherent in independence.

I hope that in the near future all those of Cuban descent will be celebrating a new day of independence—day that will celebrate the lifting of the oppressive policies of the Castro regime; day to celebrate Cuba's return to the world community that cherishes freedom, democracy, and a respect for the human rights of all men.

STATEMENT OF ADM. ELMO R. ZUMWALT, JR.

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to submit for the RECORD the report by retired Navy Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., for the panel that is advising Veterans' Affairs Secretary Edward J. Derwinski on the issue of agent orange compensation. Admiral Zumwalt, a member of the 15-member panel which held its first meeting yesterday, enthusiastically endorsed the findings of the Agent Orange Scientific Task Force [AOSTF]. He said that his review of the AOSTF report and other scientific studies indicates that 28 diseases should be considered related to Agent Orange exposure.

As many people are aware, the health effects of agent orange on the veterans who were exposed to it in Vietnam are an issue of personal concern to Admiral Zumwalt. When Admiral Zumwalt commended naval forces in Vietnam, he ordered the spraying of the defoliate, Agent Orange. His son, Elmo R. Zumwalt III, a patrol boat commander during the war, died in 1988 of cancer believed to have been related to his exposure to the herbicide.

STATEMENT OF ADM. ELMO R. ZUMWALT, JR.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: We have been requested by Fred Conway to comment at this meeting on "Human Health Effects Associated With Exposure to Herbicides and/or Their Associated Contaminants—Chlorinated Dioxins—Agent Orange and the Vietnam Veteran: A Review of the Scientific Literature, April 1990," prepared by the Agent Orange Scientific Task Force (AOSTF) working with the American Legion, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the National Veterans Legal Services Project.

I ask to do so at this time since, due to a speaking engagement in Massachusetts to which I was committed prior to my appointment as a member of the Committee on Environmental Hazards, I must leave tomorrow before our proceedings are ended.

Let me start by enthusiastically applauding the AOSTF Report. Seven prominent, wholly independent scientists, each highly regarded in the scientific community as knowledgeable about health effects due to exposure to dioxins, found the following:

That there is a significant statistical association between exposure to phenocycetic acid herbicides and/or their associated contaminants (chlorinated dioxins) in the case of five diseases/disorders;

That the scientific evidence supporting the existence of a significant statistical exposure association is at least as strong as the scientific evidence of a lack of such association for three other diseases/disorders; scientific literature that addresses both human and animal health consequences (from cancers to a range of other disorders, dysfunctions and less well defined symptoms) associated with exposure to dioxin contaminants.

It has been my special assignment over the past seven months at the direction of Secretary Derwinski to undertake just such a study—quite independently of the AOSTF analysis. In a report filed with the Secretary on May 4, 1990, I laid out in some detail (a)

the results of my own review of available medical and scientific materials on human exposures to dioxin contaminants found in Agent Orange, (b) the probable association of those exposures with cancers and other debilitating illnesses (including offspring deformities), and (c) how the body of studied literature required the conclusion that a significant number of adverse health effects suffered by Vietnam veterans are more likely than not service-connected.

It was heartening, albeit not entirely surprising to me, that my conclusions on likely health effects from dioxin exposures paralleled closely the Task Force conclusions (see Attachment A). I suggest to you that any objective review by knowledgeable experts in the field would predictably lead to much the same conclusion.

The Committee has yet to undertake any sort of disciplined study of the relevant materials. At our November 2-3, 1989 meeting, we were without adequate guidelines to govern our assessment of individual papers or their amalgamation. Beyond this, there was a noticeable failure to apply with any Committee members, a comprehensive listing of cancers and other illnesses should be compiled. Included on this list should be those health effects for which there exists both the biologic plausibility for an association with Vietnam service (based on phenoxy-herbicide exposure or other known environmental hazards) and the availability of human studies of sufficient number and quality to shed light on whether such an association timely exists.

Identify Scientific and Medical Papers for Review.—There is a need to gather for Committee review the relevant literature prepared by scientists in the field and medical experts. Multiple papers from the same study population should be identified and marked for review as one study.

Retain Outside Expertise.—Evaluation of the collected materials should be undertaken in the first instance by professional epidemiologists having expertise in the environmental fields implicated. The Committee should, therefore, request the Secretary to authorize appointment of such experts (from both academia and public health departments) to review the literature and offer their assessments to the Committee. A timeframe should be set (i.e., three months) for completion of these expert reviews.

Devise Specific Review Guidelines.—It is essential, as I have indicated, that any review of the materials move forward under a clear set of evaluation guidelines. There must be a common understanding of exposure classifications, accepted risk comparisons, study design parameters, environmental control factors, and the like. The Committee should direct the staff to develop such a set of guidelines for distribution to the members within three weeks. A meeting can then be scheduled to discuss, revise and finalize a set of guidelines to be used in the review process.

Upon receipt of the epidemiologists' evaluations, the Committee can schedule a series of sessions for its review of the results on a disease-by-disease basis, taking into account at the time all that is known from experimental tests on animals as well as the latest scientific knowledge from the field of immunology. If there appears to be an evidentiary basis for concluding that a particular health effect is more likely than not linked to phenoxy-herbicide exposure or dioxin exposure, Vietnam veterans suffering such a symptom are entitled to the presumption that the illness is service-connect-

ed, and this Committee should take that position in its report to the Secretary.

Let me emphasize in closing that my own extended assessment of the issue for the Secretary satisfied me that not only the 13 health effects identified in the AOSTF Report, but an additional 14 others are sufficiently associated with contaminants found in Agent Orange to justify service-connected compensation. Nor do I believe that my report can be regarded as the last word on the list of related illnesses. The fact is that we are in an area of developing scientific and medical expertise and the harder one looks into the question of health risks from exposures to dioxin contaminants the more we are finding a causal connection.

This Committee has the responsibility to examine this developing body of evidence and go where it leads, without predisposition, bias or predilection. The integrity of our process has already come under some question; what we now do and how we do it will be closely watched on a number of fronts. We owe it to ourselves, and most particularly to our veterans involved in Vietnam, that our review is both the most thorough and the most professional effort of which this nation is capable. That is a privilege the Vietnam veterans deserve and have not yet been accorded.

ATTACHMENT A—ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS RELATED TO EXPOSURE

AOSTF Statistically Significant:

1. non-Hodgkins disease
2. soft tissue sarcoma
3. skin disorders/chloracne
4. subclinical hepatotoxic effects
5. porphyria cutanea tarda

As Likely As Not:

6. Hodgkins disease
 7. neurologic effects
 8. reproductive and developmental effects
- Sound Evidence (Less than statistically significant):

9. leukemia
10. cancers of the kidney
11. cancers of the testes
12. cancers of the pancreas
13. cancers of the stomach
14. cancers of the prostate
15. cancers of the colon
16. cancers of the hepatobiliary tract
17. cancers of the brain
18. psychosocial effects
19. immunological abnormalities
20. gastrointestinal ulcer
21. altered lipid metabolism

ZUMWALT STUDY

As Likely As Not (Very High Confident-V or Confident-C)

1. non-Hodgkins disease (VHC)
2. soft tissue sarcoma (VHC)
3. chloracne and other skin disorders/skin cancer (VHC)
4. other liver disorders (C)
5. porphyria cutanea tarda (VHC)
6. Hodgkins disease (VHC)
7. neurologic defects (VHC)
8. birth defects (VHC)
9. leukemia (C)
10. kidney (C)
11. testicular (C)
12. pancreatic cancer (C)
13. stomach cancer (C)
14. prostate cancer (C)
15. colon cancer (C)
16. liver cancer (C)
17. brain cancer (C)
18. psychosocial effects (C)
19. autoimmune diseases/disorders (VHC)
20. gastrointestinal diseases (C)
21. multiple myeloma (VHC)

22. lip cancer (VHC)
23. bone cancer (VHC)
24. lung cancer (VHC)
25. hematopoietic diseases (VHC)
26. nasal/pharyngeal/esophageal cancer
27. malignant melanoma (C)

A TRIBUTE TO THE GROTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Groton Police Department for the dedication and outstanding service to the people of Groton, MA in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Groton Police Department, the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief George Rider and those who serve in the Groton Police Department:

John Saball, James Downes, Jr., Jack Balonias, Douglass Hatch, Irmin Pierce, Francis Duclos, Walter Kumpu, Steven Alvarez, Gary McKeon, Patricia Grigas, Thomas Daly, and Scott Sauve.

TRIBUTE TO THE RECIPIENTS OF THE TRIUMPH OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT AWARD

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipients of the Triumph of the Human Spirit Award, which is sponsored by Hillside Rehabilitation Hospital of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

The Triumph of the Human Spirit Award is given to people who have faced physical or mental challenges and have overcome these difficulties. The people at the Hillside Rehabilitation Hospital feel that those who have faced the challenge of a disability or helped those faced with disabilities deserve special recognition.

There were three individuals and one organization that received the award this year. The

first category of this award is the outstanding disabled individual: physical rehabilitation, and this year's recipient was Grant W. Jones. Mr. Jones was paralyzed in 1964 after an automobile accident. He has been instrumental in getting legislation passed requiring handicapped accessibility to buildings and sidewalks. Mr. Jones is the director of speech pathology and audiology at Hillside. Since he has taken over as director, he has increased his department from three to seven people thus enabling the department to serve a variety of patients' needs.

The second category is outstanding disabled individual: chemical dependency. The winner in this category was Michelle Jones, R.N. In 1984 Mrs. Jones entered an inpatient treatment center for her addiction to alcohol. Since that time she has been able to rebuild her life. She entered the nursing program at Kent State University, Trumbull Campus, in June 1985. In 1988 she finished her courses and subsequently passed her boards. Since that time she has been working at University Hospital where she is a clinical registered nurse and works on the medical/surgical floor.

The third category is outstanding community service: individual. The recipient in this category was Carl A. Nunziato. Mr. Nunziato served in Vietnam as a captain in the 25th Infantry. While on his second tour of duty, he was involved in a mortar attack in which he lost his left leg up to his knee and his right foot. He spent 23 months at Walter Reed Army Hospital in rehabilitation. He received the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, Air Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, National Defense Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, and the Vietnam Campaign Medal with three Battle Stars for his valiant effort. Mr. Nunziato entered Case Western Law School and received his J.D. in 1971. He is presently the vice president and corporate secretary for Dollar Savings and Trust Co. of Youngstown as well as corporate secretary of Ohio Bancorp. He is the cofounder of the Youngstown Chapter of the Governor's Subcommittee for Barrier Free Architecture. He has also received numerous civic awards, including Goodwill Industries Community Service Award, the Ohio Governor's Community Service Award, and the Outstanding Handicapped Ohioan.

The final award given was for outstanding community service: organization. The Rotary Club of Warren was this year's recipient of the award. Since its establishment in April 1920 the Rotary Club has been helping handicapped children. The club has undertaken a number of projects to help orthopedically handicapped children. It has saved Trumbull County and Warren city schools at least \$11,000 on equipment purchased by the Rotary Club.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the recipients of the Triumph of the Human Spirit Award. These three people and the Rotary Club of Warren have all shown outstanding dedication and compassion to the disabled of our community. Grant Jones, Michelle Jones, and Carl Nunziato have all overcome tremendous odds and hardships to get to the points they are today. They are shining examples of courage and

can be used as role models not only for other handicapped people but for all. I am proud to represent the recipients of this year's awards.

BEGINNING FARMER AND RANCHER CREDIT ACT OF 1990

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Representatives TALLON, JOHNSON of South Dakota, DORGAN of North Dakota, GRANDY, STALLINGS, and TAUKE, the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Credit Act of 1990 to increase Farmers Home Administration [FmHA] farmer program borrower assistance to beginning farmers.

This legislation will: define a new category of FmHA-eligible beginning farmers and ranchers; create a market-placement mechanism for targeting assistance to eligible borrowers; leverage private farm ownership lending through a new FmHA down payment loan; limit total Government assistance to beginning farmers; and earmark funds for the beginning farmer programs.

Getting started in farming today is a difficult task, and young farmers are becoming few and far between. During the 1980's, financial conditions slowed entry into farming and forced many younger farmers and ranchers to leave agriculture. The USDA's Economic Research Service estimates that as a result of farm financial difficulties, nearly half of all farm assets are owned by farmers who will be likely to retire in the next 10 years. In my own State of Minnesota, the average age of farmers is nearly 60 years.

Traditionally, the Farmer Home Administration has provided credit assistance to beginning farmers and has helped to establish thousands of successful commercial farms and ranches. Recently, however, the FmHA has drifted away from its basic mission of providing modest and temporary credit assistance to beginning family-sized farms. During the difficult times of the 1980's, the FmHA used most of its resources to deal with the problems of previous agency and commercial borrowers, but largely ignored the credit needs of beginning farmers.

I believe that the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Credit Act would address these shortcomings in FmHA borrowing and would be an excellent addition to the 1990 farm bill. This legislation would create new opportunities for our young and aspiring farmers and help to maintain the American tradition of independent family farms.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4857

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Beginning Farmer and Rancher Credit Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—
(1) for decades the Federal Government, acting through the Farmers Home Administration, has provided credit assistance to be-

ginning farmers and ranchers and has helped to establish hundreds of thousands of successful commercial farms and ranches;
(2) recently, the Farmers Home Administration has drifted away from its basic mission of providing modest and temporary credit assistance to beginning family-sized farms and ranches;

(3) during the 1980's, the Farmers Home Administration used most of its resources to deal with the problems of previous agency and commercial borrowers, but largely ignored the needs of beginning farmers and ranchers.

(4) recent reports show that credit is becoming increasingly unavailable to beginning farmers;

(5) in February 1990, the General Accounting Office issued a report, entitled "Farmers Home Administration: Use of Loan Funds by Farmer Program Borrowers", which indicated that 81 percent of all Farmers Home Administration lending during fiscal year 1988 went to previous commercial borrowers, and in September 1988, the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture issued a report, entitled "Farmers Home Administration's Management of Farmer Program Guaranteed Loans Needs Improvement", which indicated that 99 percent of Farmers Home Administration farm program loan guarantees made between October 1, 1985, and June 7, 1987, were used to finance commercial borrowers;

(6) during the 1980's financial conditions slowed entry into agriculture and forced disproportionate numbers of younger farmers and ranchers to leave agriculture, and the Economic Research Service estimates that, as a result, nearly half of the farm assets in the United States is controlled by farmers who are likely to retire in the next 10 years;

(7) the demographics of agriculture in the United States requires the Federal Government to respond promptly to assist entry into agriculture, and promote the economic and social health of agriculture and the rural communities in which agriculture is based; and

(8) a new approach is needed to ensure that Farmers Home Administration lending to beginning farmers and ranchers is cost-effective, provides as many opportunities as possible for entry into agriculture, protects the interests of the Federal Government, helps beginning farmers and ranchers to establish viable farming and ranching operations, and enables beginning farmers and ranchers to obtain commercial credit as quickly as possible.

(b) **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to assist qualified beginning farmers and ranchers in obtaining the financial assistance necessary to enter agriculture and establish viable farming and ranching operations, consistent with sound fiscal policy, by—

(1) requiring the Farmers Home Administration to—

(A) evaluate the credit needs of such farmers and ranchers;

(B) provide loan guarantees and interest assistance with respect to such farmers and ranchers, thereby enabling such farmers and ranchers to obtain loans from private lenders at lower effective interest rates than would otherwise be possible in order to carry out a financially viable farming plan; and

(C) provide direct loans to such farmers and ranchers if commercial loans are not available to such farmers or ranchers;

(2) allowing such farmers and ranchers to obtain loans from the Farmers Home Ad-

ministration as part of the down payment on a farm or ranch, thereby assisting such farmers and ranchers in financing the acquisition of the farm or ranch;

(3) giving such farmers and ranchers first priority in the purchase or lease of Farmers Home Administration inventory property which is not purchased or leased by the previous owner or operator of the property or any member of the family of such owner or operator;

(4) placing strict limits on the annual and aggregate per borrower cost to the Federal Government of providing assistance to such farmers and ranchers; and

(5) requiring that a portion of the amounts authorized for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 for farm ownership and operating loans be used for making loans to such farmers and ranchers.

SEC. 3. MARKET PLACEMENT.

Section 351 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1999) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1)(1) Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c), and (d), the Secretary shall establish and carry out an interest rate reduction program under this subsection for loans to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers which are guaranteed under this title.

"(2)(A) The Secretary shall evaluate, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, the farming plan and financial situation of each qualified beginning farmer or rancher who applies for assistance under this title, by determining the following:

"(i) The amount which the applicant will need to borrow to carry out the applicant's proposed farming plan.

"(ii) The rate of interest which the applicant would be able to pay on amounts borrowed to carry out the proposed farming plan.

"(iii) Whether or not the applicant's proposed farming plan is financially viable, and if not, the changes needed to produce a financially viable farming plan.

"(iv) Whether or not, and if so, the extent to which, the applicant will require the following kinds of assistance in order to obtain the financing required to carry out a financially viable farming plan:

"(I) Guarantees under section 309(h) to repay 90 percent of the principal and interest on loans to the applicant.

"(II) Interest assistance under this subsection to pay that portion of the interest payable on loans to the applicant which exceeds the amount that would be so payable if such interest were payable at the per annum rate determined under clause (ii);

"(B)(i) If the Secretary makes a positive determination with respect to an applicant under subparagraph (A)(iv), the Secretary shall prepare and circulate among lenders a packet containing the following:

"(I) The farming plan of, and financial information about, the applicant.

"(II) A statement that the Secretary has verified all of the financial information contained in the packet.

"(III) A description of the amounts of loan guarantees and interest assistance which the Secretary will provide to the applicant to enable the applicant to carry out a financially viable farming plan.

"(IV) The rate periodically determined by the Secretary to be the average per annum interest rate charged by commercial lenders in the area in which the applicant is located for loans the purpose and maturity of which

are similar to the purpose and maturity of the loan required by the applicant to carry out a financially viable farming plan.

"(V) A statement that if a lender (or a group of lenders) agrees to offer to loan the applicant the amount required for the applicant to carry out a financially viable farming plan at a per annum interest rate that does not exceed the average per annum interest rate described in clause (IV), and if the interest rate on the loan is lowest interest rate offered on similar loans to the applicant by other lenders (or groups of lenders), the Secretary will provide to the applicant the loan guarantees and the interest assistance with respect to the loan, in the amounts determined under subparagraph (A)(iv).

"(VI) All documents and related material required to enable the applicant to obtain the loan guarantees and interest assistance with respect to the loan, in the amounts determined under subparagraph (A)(iv).

"(ii) Each packet prepared under clause (i) shall offer interested lenders an opportunity to interview the applicant but shall not identify the applicant by name.

"(iii) The Secretary shall not require a farming plan to generate more than 105 percent (100 percent during the first 3 years of the plan) of the amount required to service the loans required under the plan in order for the plan to be considered financially viable.

"(iv) If the Secretary receives an offer described in clause (i)(V) with respect to the applicant, the Secretary shall enter into a contract with the lender (or group of lenders) involved to guarantee the repayment of 90 percent of the principal and interest payable on the loan involved, and make interest assistance payments to the lender, in amounts determined under subparagraph (A)(iv), in order to reduce during the term of the loan the interest rate payable by the applicant on the loan.

"(C) If the Secretary is unable to provide loan guarantees and interest assistance to the applicant under this subsection in amounts sufficient to enable the applicant to borrow from other sources the amounts required to carry out a financially viable farming plan, or if the Secretary does not receive an offer with respect to the applicant which meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B)(i)(V), the Secretary shall make—

"(i) an insured loan to the applicant under subtitle A or B, whichever is applicable, at the per annum interest rate determined under subparagraph (A)(ii); or

"(ii) a down payment loan to the applicant under section 310E."

SEC. 4. DOWN PAYMENT LOAN PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1922-1934) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 310E. DOWN PAYMENT LOAN PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other section of this subtitle, the Secretary shall use not less than 50 percent of the funds for farm ownership loans under this subtitle to make loans under this section to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers for down payments on farm ownership loans.

"(b) LOAN TERMS.—

"(1) PRINCIPAL.—Each loan made under this section shall be of an amount equal to 30 percent of the price of the farm or ranch to be acquired.

"(2) NO INTEREST.—The Secretary shall not charge interest on any loan made under this section.

"(3) DURATION.—Each loan under this section shall be made for a period of 10 years.

"(4) REPAYMENT.—Each borrower of a loan under this section shall repay to the Secretary 10 percent of the loan amount annually on each of the 1st 10 anniversaries of the date the loan is made.

"(5) NATURE OF RETAINED SECURITY INTEREST.—The Secretary shall retain an interest in each farm or ranch acquired with a loan made under this section, which shall—

"(A) be secured by the farm or ranch;

"(B) be junior only to such interests in the farm or ranch as may be conveyed at the time of acquisition to the person from whom the borrower obtained a loan used to acquire the farm or ranch; and

"(C) require the borrower to obtain the permission of the Secretary before the borrower may grant an additional security interest in the farm or ranch.

"(c) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) BORROWERS REQUIRED TO MAKE MINIMUM DOWN PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall not make a loan under this section to any borrower with respect to a farm or ranch if the contribution of the borrower to the down payment on the farm or ranch will be less than 10 percent of the price of the farm or ranch.

"(2) MAXIMUM PRICE OF PROPERTY TO BE ACQUIRED.—The Secretary shall not make a loan under this section with respect to a farm or ranch the price of which exceeds the dollar amount specified in section 313(1) as the maximum amount of total principal indebtedness that may be outstanding at any one time for loan made under this subtitle to any borrower in the case of a loan other than a guaranteed loan.

"(3) PROHIBITED TYPES OF FINANCING.—The Secretary shall not make a loan under this section with respect to a farm or ranch if the farm or ranch is to be acquired with financing which contains any of the following conditions:

"(A) The financing is to be amortized over a period of less than 30 years.

"(B) A balloon payment will be due on the financing during the 10-year period beginning on the date the loan is to be made by the Secretary.

"(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

"(1) facilitate the transfer of farms and ranches from retiring farmers and ranchers to persons eligible for insured loans under this subtitle;

"(2) make efforts to widely publicize the availability of loans under this section among—

"(A) potentially eligible recipients of such loans;

"(B) retiring farmers and ranchers; and

"(C) applicants for farm ownership loan under this subtitle;

"(3) encourage retiring farmers and ranchers to assist in the sale of their farms and ranches to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers by providing seller financing; and

"(4) coordinate the loan program established by this section with State program that provide farm ownership or operating loans for beginning farmers."

SEC. 5. INVENTORY LAND.

Section 335(e)(1)(C) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(e)(1)(C)) is amended by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (vi) and by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

"(iv) Qualified beginning farmers and ranchers.

"(v) All other persons who are eligible for assistance under this title".

SEC. 6. LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR QUALIFIED BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS

The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 359. LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR QUALIFIED BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other section of this title.

"(1) LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE UNDER SUBTITLE A.—

"(A) ANNUAL LIMITATION.—The maximum cost of the assistance that the Secretary may provide under subtitle A to a qualified beginning farmer or rancher for a fiscal year shall be an amount equal to—

"(i) \$100,000, multiplied by the sum of 1 and the percentage, determined by the Secretary, by which the average of the prices for which farmland in the United States is sold has changed during the period beginning with the fiscal year in which this section takes effect and ending with the fiscal year that immediately precedes the fiscal year for which the cost of assistance is calculated; multiplied by

"(ii) the amount (if any) by which 0.05 is exceeded by the lesser of—

"(I) the then current average (weighted by principal) market yield of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity of 10 years; or

"(II) 0.14.

"(B) MAXIMUM COST OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall not provide additional assistance under subtitle A to a qualified beginning farmer or rancher for a year that occurs after the first 10 years the qualified beginning farmer or rancher is provided assistance under subtitle A if, after the provision of the additional assistance, the aggregate cost of all assistance provided under a subtitle A to the qualified beginning farmer or rancher would exceed the aggregate of the maximum amounts determined under subparagraph (A) for such 10 fiscal years.

"(2) LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE UNDER SUBTITLE B.—

"(A) ANNUAL LIMITATION PER BORROWER.—The maximum cost of the assistance that the Secretary may provide under subtitle B to a qualified beginning farmer or rancher for a fiscal year shall be an amount equal to—

"(i) \$100,000, multiplied by the sum of 1 and the percentage, determined by the Secretary, by which the average cost of producing agricultural commodities in the United States has changed during the period beginning with the fiscal year in which this section takes effect and ending with the fiscal year that immediately precedes the fiscal year for which the cost of assistance is calculated; multiplied by

"(ii) the amount (if any) by which 0.05 is exceeded by the lesser of—

"(I) the then current average (weighted by principal) market yield of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity of 1 year; or

"(II) 0.13.

"(B) MAXIMUM COST OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall not provide additional assistance under subtitle B to a qualified beginning farmer or rancher for a year that occurs after the first 10 years the qualified beginning farmer or rancher is provided assistance under subtitle B if, after the provi-

sion of the additional assistance, the aggregate cost of all assistance provided under subtitle B to the qualified beginning farmer or rancher would exceed the aggregate of the maximum amounts determined under subparagraph (A) for such 10 fiscal years.

"(b) DETERMINATION OF COST OF ASSISTANCE.—The cost of assistance provided to a qualified beginning farmer or rancher under this title shall be determined as follows:

"(1) COST OF LOANS.—The cost of a loan for a fiscal year shall be—

"(A) the principal amount of the loan; multiplied by

"(B) the amount (if any) by which—

"(I) the lesser of—

"(i) the then current average (weighted by principal) market yield of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity of 10 years; or

"(II) 0.14; exceeds

"(ii) the per annum interest rate payable by the borrower on the loan.

"(2) COST OF LOAN GUARANTEES.—The cost of a loan guarantee for a fiscal year shall be the amount (if any) paid by the Secretary to the lender during the fiscal year under a contract entered into pursuant to section 351(i).

"(c) SPECIAL RULE.—In determining the amount of assistance to be provided under subtitles A and B to a qualified beginning farmer or rancher, the Secretary shall ensure that the individual pays interest at a rate which is—

"(1) not greater than the per annum rate at which the individual can safely afford to pay such interest, taking into account farm operating costs and living expenses; and

"(2) not less than 5 percent per annum."

SEC. 7. DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED BEGINNING FARMER OR RANCHER.

The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) is amended by adding after the section added by section 6 of this Act the following:

"SEC. 360. DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED BEGINNING FARMER OR RANCHER.

"As used in this Act, the term 'qualified beginning farmer or rancher' means an individual—

"(1) who is eligible for assistance under this title;

"(2) who is not farming or ranching, or who has operated a farm or ranch for not more than 10 years;

"(3)(A) in the case of an owner or operator of a farm or ranch, who, individually or with the immediate family of the owner or operator—

"(i) materially and substantially participates in the farm or ranch; and

"(ii) provides a majority of the day-to-day labor and management of the farm or ranch; and

"(B) in the case of an individual seeking to own or operate a farm or ranch, who, individually or with the immediate family of the individual, will—

"(i) materially and substantially participate in the farm or ranch; and

"(ii) provide a majority of the day-to-day labor and management of the farm or ranch;

"(4) who agrees to participate in such loan assessment, borrower training, and financial management programs as the Secretary may require;

"(5) whose net worth (including the net worth of the spouse and dependents (if any)

of the individual) does not exceed \$100,000, based on fair market value;

"(6) who does not own land or who, directly or through interests in family farm corporations, owns land the aggregate acreage of which does not exceed 15 percent of the median acreage of the farms in the county in which the individual is to obtain land is located, as reported in the most recent census of agriculture taken under section 142 of title 13, United States Code;

"(7) who controls, through ownership or lease, assets usable in farming or ranching the value of which does not exceed \$400,000; and

"(8) who demonstrates that the available resources of the family of the individual are not sufficient to enable the individual to enter or continue farming or ranching on a viable scale."

SEC. 8. NEW LOAN AND GUARANTEE AUTHORITY; SET ASIDE FOR LOANS AND GUARANTEES TO QUALIFIED BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

Section 346(b)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1994(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) to read as follows:

"(b)(1) For each of fiscal years 1991 through 1995, real estate and operating loans may be insured, made to be sold and insured, or guaranteed, in accordance with subtitles A and B, respectively, from the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund established under section 309, in an amount equal to \$3,700,000,000, as follows:

"(A) \$1,600,000,000 shall be for insured loans, of which not less than \$700,000,000 shall be for insured loans to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers.

"(B) \$2,100,000,000 shall be for loan guarantees, of which not less than \$825,000,000 shall be for guarantees of loans to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers.

"(2) Not less than \$950,000,000 of the amounts allocated under paragraph (1) for insured loans and loan guarantees shall be used as follows:

"(A) Not less than \$350,000,000 shall be for insured farm ownership loans under subtitle A, of which not less than \$300,000,000 shall be for insured farm ownership loans for qualified beginning farmers and ranchers.

"(B) Not less than \$600,000,000 shall be for guarantees of farm ownership loans, of which not less than \$325,000,000 shall be for guarantees of insured farm ownership loans made to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers.

"(3) \$100,000,000 of the amounts allocated under paragraph (1) for insured loans and loan guarantees shall be placed in a reserve and used solely for loans in response to localized natural disasters under subtitle C for persons eligible for assistance under subtitle B.

"(4) For each of the fiscal years set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary may transfer not more than 25 percent of the amounts authorized for loan guarantees to amounts authorized for insured loans;"

(2) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (E) and clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of such subparagraph, as paragraph (5) and subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively.

FEDERAL HELP NEEDED TO IMPROVE OSTEOPOROSIS AND OTHER BONE DISORDERS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Osteoporosis and Related Bone Disorders Research, Education, and Health Services Act of 1990 and the Medicare Bone Mass Measurement Coverage Act of 1990. I feel that it is especially fitting to introduce these legislative proposals at this time which has been designated as "National Osteoporosis Prevention Week." Senators CHARLES GRASSLEY and JOHN GLENNE, with whom I have collaborated for many years on osteoporosis and other issues affecting the elderly, are introducing these same bills in the U.S. Senate.

Osteoporosis, or porous bone, is a major debilitating disorder characterized by an excessive loss of bone tissue which highly increases the risk of bone fractures, particularly of the hip, neck, wrist and spine. It is a major public health problem, affecting at least 24 million Americans—almost half of all women over age 45, 90 percent of women over age 75 and many men as well. Because the disorder develops silently over many years with no symptoms, many people are unaware they have it until a sudden bump, strain or fall causes their weakened bones to break or their spinal vertebrae to collapse.

Osteoporosis is responsible for at least 1.3 million fractures in the United States each year, including 250,000 hip fractures, 500,000 vertebral fractures and 200,000 wrist fractures. Direct medical costs for the care of these fractures was estimated to be over \$10 billion a year in 1988, with cases related to hip fractures accounting for over \$7 billion. As hip fractures are concentrated in persons over age 65 and the rate of fracturing increases sharply with age, future costs of caring for hip fracture patients could reach between \$30 and \$60 billion by the year 2020 unless effective prevention and treatment is found for the disease.

Unnecessary death from hip fractures is the most tragic consequence of osteoporosis. The mortality rate from hip fractures is an alarming 12 to 20 percent, particularly affecting elderly women. Of those who survive a hip fracture, 20 percent will need nursing home care, often for the rest of their lives. Over one-fifth will be unable to walk for at least a year and many will never walk again.

With the rapid expansion of the older population in the next century, a high rate of older persons are expected to survive into their eighties and nineties because of declining deaths from strokes and heart disease. Moreover, according to the lead article in the May 2, 1990 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, without major advances in prevention and treatment, the costs of caring for the increased number of hip fracture and dementia patients in this old-old age group will soar dramatically. The researchers concluded that, in today's difficult financial cli-

mate, a "positive approach to reducing health care costs is to mobilize research resources on common diseases and disorders that lead to long-term disability in the oldest old."

The legislation which I am introducing, the "Osteoporosis and Related Bone Disorders Research, Education, and Health Services Act of 1990" will expand, intensify and coordinate Federal research on osteoporosis. Although there have been significant advances in osteoporosis research, lack of funding has resulted in a very low award rate for research grants on osteoporosis at the National Institutes of Health. Much of the basic research on the causes of osteoporosis and risk factors that can be modified is yet to be done. Research on promising treatments to restore bone loss and to prevent further bone loss must also be expanded and tested in clinical trials. Therefore, this bill would authorize an additional \$36 million in Federal funding for osteoporosis research.

In addition, the bill would establish: First, an Interagency Council on Osteoporosis and Related Bone Disorders within the Department of Health and Human Services to promote and coordinate research, education and health promotion programs; second, an advisory panel on osteoporosis and related disorders, of non-Federal experts on the disease, which would make recommendations on biomedical research, health promotion and services, and education to Congress and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services; third, grants for three model education, health promotion and disease prevention projects for the following target populations: young and teenage girls, midlife women, older men and women; and fourth, a resource center on osteoporosis and related disorders to compile and disseminate information about research results, services and educational materials to health professionals, patients and the public.

I am also introducing the Medicare Bone Mass Measurement Coverage Act of 1990 to expand Medicare coverage for diagnostic testing of osteoporosis. Bone mass measurement is the only accurate way to detect and diagnose low bone mass in order to assess the risk of fracture and select therapy to prevent further loss. Currently, the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] only covers reimbursement for bone mass measurement for single photon absorptiometry which has been surpassed for several years by more sophisticated, cost-effective and accurate technologies.

Years of review and reliance on obsolete data have continually delayed HCFA approval of newer bone mass measurement technologies which have been wholeheartedly endorsed by the scientific community. My bill limits Medicare reimbursement for updated bone measurement technologies to four groups which are most at-risk to have or develop osteoporosis and, therefore, most at-risk for developing fractures. As such, the following target groups would be covered: First, estrogen-deficient women at clinical risk for osteoporosis; second, individuals with vertebral abnormalities, such as compression fractures; third, individuals receiving long-term glucocorticoid steroid therapy; and fourth, individuals with primary hyperparathyroidism.

I anticipate that the impact of the cost of such coverage on Medicare expenditures would be very low or budget neutral and would produce small savings in the short run. In the long run, Medicare and long-term care savings would be substantial if a large share of the direct medical, hospital and nursing home costs for fractures of osteoporosis patients could be prevented. In addition, Medicare will benefit as insurance companies are likely to follow Medicare's lead and extend coverage for these updated bone measurement technologies to women under age 65. This would result in cost savings to the Medicare Program as the disorder could be detected at an earlier age when prevention is still possible.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that a major Federal commitment must be made in order to overcome the high human and fiscal costs of osteoporosis. The pain, suffering, immobility and deaths due to bone weakening and fracturing could be substantially reduced and hopefully eventually eliminated through enhanced biomedical research and prevention and treatment programs. I believe that the legislation which I am introducing today is a significant step toward these goals and I urge support for its provisions.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MAYNARD POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Maynard Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Maynard, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Maynard Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order, that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals, and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service of your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say "thanks" for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Arner S. Tibbets and those who serve in the Maynard Police Department:

Alfred T. Whitney, Jr., James Corcoran, Edwin Grierson, Philip Graven, John Callahan, James Dawson, Charles Walsh, Stephen Jones, Allan Alappas, Mark Knowlton.

Edward Byrne, Edward Lawton, Patrick Currin, Douglas Macglashing, Thomas Natoli,

John Kaziukonis, Karl Nyholm, Clifford Wilson, Mary McCue, Douglas Tucker.

BILL MCCOLLAM GIVES UP HELM AT EEI

HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, on April 30 a very good friend of mine from New Orleans, William McCollam retired as president of the Edison Electric Institute. A leader in the electric utility industry during a challenging transition period, Bill McCollam will continue his valuable service to the industry as president emeritus of EEI with a special responsibility for expanding the organization's role in the increasingly important international arena.

Bill McCollam became president of the institute, the national association of investor-owned electric utility companies, in April 1978. His first major assignment was to merge EEI and the National Association of Electric Companies, then move the new organization from New York City to Washington, DC.

The successful completion of this important transition displayed two characteristics that would mark his stewardship: a continual striving for greater efficiency in serving the industry, its customers and investors; and an emphasis on affirmative, forward-looking Government relations, public communications, and technical programs.

During McCollam's tenure at EEI, the industry had to adapt to the effects of several fuel supply crises, numerous new environmental regulations, and public concern about the safety of nuclear energy; as well as to important regulatory changes affecting power transmission, coal transportation, and investment risk. It is a tribute to his executive ability and his effectiveness in the corridors of power that the industry today is much better positioned to serve the American people than it was a decade ago.

Bill McCollam will be remembered not only for his role in establishing the electric power industry as a respected, credible organization in Washington, but also for helping the public understand the Nation's energy needs, and the role of electric power in meeting those needs.

McCollam began his career in the industry with Arkansas Power & Light Co. in 1961. After 9 years at AP&L in various executive capacities, including vice president and senior vice president, he joined New Orleans Public Service Inc. [NOPSI] as executive vice president in July, 1970. He was elected president in April 1971, a position he held until moving to EEI.

While president of New Orleans Public Service, McCollam became chairman of the North American Electric Reliability Council [NERC], which consists of nine regional reliability councils encompassing the power systems of the United States and four Canadian provinces. He is a past chairman of the Southwest Power Pool.

Both as chairman of NERC and as a representative of Middle South Utilities—the parent

company of AP&L and NOPSI, now known as Entergy Corp.—McCormack was a frequent spokesman for the Nation's electric utility systems on questions of national, regional, and State energy policy.

A native of New Orleans, McCormack holds B.S. degrees from Louisiana State University and the U.S. Military Academy, and an M.S. in engineering from MIT. He is also a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. He served in the Army Corps of Engineers from 1946 to 1961, rising to lieutenant colonel prior to joining AP&L.

A registered professional engineer—New York—and a former member of the Louisiana Engineering Society, he received the organization's A.B. Paterson Award in 1975 for managerial achievement in an executive position. He was also installed as a member of the Louisiana State University Alumni Hall of Distinction in 1985.

Active in community affairs in New Orleans, he was president—now chairman—of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area; served on the executive board of the New Orleans Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; was on the Business School Council of Tulane University's Graduate School of Business Administration and the university's president's council; and was a director of Loyola University, the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony Society, and the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross.

He presently serves on the boards of the Advanced Reactor Corp., the Alliance to Save Energy, and the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation.

He is married to the former Hope Flower Joffron. They have three children: a daughter, the Reverend Dr. Ellendale McCormack Hoffman, Old Saybrook, CT; and two sons, William C. of Galveston, TX, and Dr. Stephen M. of Atlanta, GA.

Bill's career has been one of dedication to the electric utility industry and to making this Nation a better place by working to develop the power resource the American people need and expect to power their factories, to light their cities, and to make the modern conveniences in their homes a reality. I salute him and thank him for his service.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOHN J. DEMKOVICH ON THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 3, residents of my Eighth Congressional District and the State of New Jersey will join the parish community of St. Mary's Assumption Roman Catholic Slovak Church of Passaic, NJ, and Rev. John J. Demkovich in celebration of the 25th anniversary of his consecration into the sacrament of holy orders.

Mr. Speaker, the faith and devotion of our people in a full communion of understanding—ever caring and respecting the individual beliefs of our fellowman has been the lifeline of our democracy—ever inspiring our people

with hope and urging the individual on to great achievements and purposes in pursuing the fulfillment of his or her dreams and ambitions. The exemplary leadership and outstanding efforts of our citizens so important to our quality of life are in the vanguard of the American dream and today we express our appreciation to Rev. John J. Demkovich, whose esteemed dedication and unselfish devotion in promulgating spiritual guidance, good will, fellowship, and brotherhood in service to God have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

Reverend Demkovich has maintained the highest standards of excellence throughout his lifetime and we are pleased to share the price of his family, many friends and parishioners in the distinguished achievements so unselfishly dedicated to the betterment of mankind. There is so much that can be said of the love, affection, and reverence with which Reverend Demkovich is held by all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Mr. Speaker, we are so proud to have Reverend Demkovich with us in Passaic, NJ. He is the pastor of St. Mary's Assumption Roman Catholic Slovak Church, where he has served in that position for 19 devoted and faithful years. Prior to coming to St. Mary's Assumption in 1971, he served at Holy Trinity of Passaic, St. Mary's Assumption of Denville and St. Margaret's of Morristown.

Reverend Demkovich attended schools in New Brunswick, NJ, graduating from New Brunswick High School in 1951. He began his undergraduate work at Rutgers University and eventually entered Christ the King Seminary at St. Bonaventure University in Olean, NY, where he received his B.A. degree in philosophy.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Demkovich was active as a missionary, having been accepted as a novice with the Missionaries of Africa in 1958 before attending the White Fathers Seminary at Ottawa, Canada. He eventually came to the diocese of Paterson as a student in 1964 and was ordained May 29, 1965, after finishing his deacon year at Theological College of Catholic University of America in Washington, DC.

Among his many activities, Reverend Demkovich has served as advocate for the diocesan Marriage Tribunal; confessor of Carmel in Morristown, NJ; spiritual director for the Paterson-Curia of the Legion of Mary; diocesan liaison to the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, and the diocesan pilgrimage director.

Reverend Demkovich has also been active in the Healing Ministry in Charismatic Renewal. He has also given retreats in the New Jersey-New York metropolitan area and has served as assistant director of the FIAT Rosary Devotion for the United States and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, as Reverend Demkovich celebrates the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for the excellence of his service to his church, our Nation, and all mankind. We do indeed salute an esteemed pastor, exemplary clergyman, and great American—Rev. John J. Demkovich, pastor of St. Mary's As-

sumption Roman Catholic Slovak Church of Passaic, NJ.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Officer's Week to pay tribute to the Lawrence Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Lawrence, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These others are the brave officers of the Lawrence Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Allan W. Cole, Jr., and those who serve in the Lawrence Police Department:

Thomas M. Nastasia, Samuel P. Aliano, Ronald J. Poirier, Frank J. Incropera, Joseph A. St. Germain, Gregory Panagiatakos, Daniel N. Fournier, Herbert G. Baker, Robert F. Blackwell, Joseph W.L. Ouellette, Robert J. Blanchette, Samuel J. Coco.

Emil V. DeFusco, Walter A. Soriano, David G. Kelley, Alfred J. Petralia, Calvin W. Hall, Anthony F. Palmigiano, Michael S. Molchan, Stanley F. Bacht, Daniel M. Foley, William C. Hale, Joseph R. Hamman, Justin T. Hart, Gene G. Hatem.

Victor A. Hidish, James Houlihan, Alberto M. Inostroza, Robert T. Jackson, Ronald W. Jansky, Terry M. Kalil, Paul Karamourtopoulos, Richard J. Kirkham, Michael A. Laird, Jeffrey D. Lannon, William A. Lees, David M. Levesque, Timothy J. Levesque, Anthony R. Lorenzo.

Joss Linares, John F. Lundy, John J. McDonald, Harold M. Maldonado, Denise E. McFarland, Jose Martinez, Charles T. Midolo, Michael A. Misserville, Paul V. Misserville, Lawrence F. Moolic, Thomas K. Mooney, Victor Morales, Dennis M. Murphy, Thomas J. Murphy.

Salvatore T. Nitto, Louis C. Napoli, Robert J. Nochnuk, Richard F. O'Connell, David Padellaro, Michael Padellaro, Donald F. Pappalardo, Neil Perocchi, William B. Pedrick, Denis Pierce, Paul M. Plantamura, Ronald E. Plourde, Horace Privitera.

Michael Phair, Leonard F. Quaglietta, Mark F. Rivet, John V. Reilly, John Rogers, Rosario

Rubino, Paul P. Ruggiero, John Sapienze, Raymond W. Smith, Clayton M. Soucie, Edgar R. St. Onge, Paul J. Sutton, Stephen Take-sian.

Wayne Taylor, James A. Thomas, Lawrence P. Viens, Anthony Vallante, Arthur W. Waller, Joseph H. Welch, Thomas M. Wolfendale, William E. Wolfendale, Willy F. Arlesqueeuw, David Augusta, William J. Augusta, William J. Beck, Donald A. Beveridge, Frank A. Biancardi.

John H. Blais, Elaine M. Boucher, Sean Burke, Brian W. Burokas, Kevin G. Callahan, Miguel A. Carattini, Michael J. Carelli, Charles M. Carroll, Thomas J. Carroll, Robert R. Castonguay, Salvatore A. Cocco, James Crocker, Donald M. Cronin, Edmund S. Daher.

Emil DeFusco, John R. DeSantis, Ronald J. DeSantis, Arthur J. Deshaies, Calvin A. Deyermund, Dana M. DiFiore, Philip J. DiGloria, Sean Dugan, John D. Edwards, Robert C. Farrington, William M. Fleming, Frank M. Giarusso, Joseph J. Girgenti.

Carlos Gonzalez, Robert R. Grant, Clarence P. Grenier, Alan N. Andrews, Mary R. Bartlett, Melix Bonilla, Richard Brooks, Michael P. Driscoll, Jose A. Flores, Jr., John D. Fornesi, William C. Hale, Jr., Rafael Rosa, Michael Saffie.

MEET THE PROFESSOR: DR. SEAN BURKE

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, and my distinguished colleagues, if you are over 30 years old, and have spent at least half of those years in San Antonio, then it is almost certain you know "The Professor."

To expand a bit, geographically speaking, if you are of Irish descent and belong to Irish American organizations, then you, too, probably know "The Professor."

Dr. Sean Burke, professor of philosophy at Incarnate Word College, hosted San Antonio television's longest running community service program, "Meet the Professor," for 22 years.

In the fall of 1989, when Dr. Burke celebrated 35 years of teaching at Incarnate Word College, the college published his first book, "Meet the Professor."

The collection of essays, lecture notes, and television scripts pay tribute to Dr. Burke's years of teaching and community service. "Meet the Professor" was edited by two of Dr. Burke's Incarnate Word College colleagues, Dr. Robert Connelly, professor of philosophy, and Dr. Larry Hufford, professor of history and politics.

"Meet the Professor" has received rave reviews from members of the San Antonio press. One writer, Bryce Milligan, book critic for the San Antonio Light newspaper—and who is also of Irish descent—said "the volume represents the core tenets upon which Burke has built his philosophical home. Far from reading like a dry philosophical tome of point-by-point argument * * *—the book—is a lively and point presentation of traditional Catholic beliefs and values stated in the context of modernity."

A native of Dublin, Ireland, Sean Burke was educated at Blackrock College and the Belmont School of Philosophy, both in Dublin, and the Catholic University of America here in Washington. He also holds a licentiate and a doctorate of philosophy from Laval University, Quebec, Canada. His licentiate thesis was titled "Nature of the Intelligible Species," and his doctoral dissertation was titled "Concerning Ryle's 'Knowing How and Knowing That'."

Dr. Burke has taught full or part-time at Laval; Marianapolis College, Montreal, Canada; St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia; St. Mary's College, Xavier, KS; the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, KS; St. Mary's University and Our Lady of the Lake University, both at San Antonio, before he joined the faculty in 1955 of San Antonio's Incarnate Word College.

During his tenure at IWC, Dr. Burke has been a member of board of trustees, a member of the development board since its inception, and the college's Centennial Committee. He has also been president of the Faculty Association, member of the Rank and Tenure Committee, moderator of student government, and a member of the Student Publications Advisory Board.

Dr. Burke has been cited by the Texas Legislature for his community service activities, and by the city of San Antonio for his contributions as an educator, lecturer, writer, journalist, and advisor.

During his 22 years as host/moderator of the Community Service Television Program, "Meet the Professor," later called "Rap Around," on Station KMOL-TV, students from Incarnate Word College and guest speakers met informally to discuss topics of interest to the younger generation. Dr. Burke has been host to such prominent figures as Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen, Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Broness Maria Von Trapp, Sean McBride, Pat O'Brien, and numerous other civic, educational, and religious leaders. Prior to "Meet the Professor," Dr. Burke moderated "Catholic World Report," another community service program on KSAT-TV, also in San Antonio.

Pope Paul VI conferred on Dr. Burke the dignity of "Knight of St. Gregory the Great." Pope John Paul II elevated him to the rank of "Knight Commander," and made him and his wife, Margaret, "Knights of the Holy Sepulchre." He is a member of the Knights of Columbus—4th degree—and the Order of Alhambra.

Dr. Burke was a founding member and vice president of the University Round Table of San Antonio. Very active in Irish cultural activities, he was one of the founders of the Harp and Shamrock Society of Texas. He has been Texas State chairman of the Catholic Activities Committee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He has served as program chairman of the Irish Cultural Society. He is also a member of numerous other local and national organizations.

Dr. Burke is in constant demand as a public speaker. His publications range from professional journals to articles in the general press. He has written articles on the Irish and Irish-Americans for the "San Antonio Express/News" for 26 years.

Dr. Burke and his wife, Margaret, also a native of Ireland, have one daughter, Eileen.

Currently Dr. Burke is preparing for philosophy courses he will be teaching this summer at Incarnate Word College. No doubt the numbers are in the millions in terms of the lives of people that have been touched by the immortal words of Dr. Sean Burke.

Both his words and his friendship have certainly touched mine.

CONGRESSMAN MAVROULES SALUTES DR. RYSZARD GAJEWSKI

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this month, the Small Business Innovation Research Program [SBIR] will be losing one of its strongest advocates—Dr. Ryszard Gajewski. As director of the Department of Energy's SBIR Program, Dr. Gajewski established the first SBIR Program under the 1982 statute. In that capacity, he also developed a system that guaranteed funding continuity between the first two phases of the program; overcoming the critical funding gap that concerned the many small high technology firms participating in the SBIR Program.

Dr. Gajewski played a very important role in the success of the DOE's SBIR Program. Through his efforts and dedication to scientific and technical excellence, the DOE was able to foster productive, high quality small business research initiatives that were selected on merit and were aimed at furthering the Department's mission.

His leadership and creativity earned him the respect of his colleagues in the other Federal agencies with SBIR Programs, as well as the respect of the small business community.

Dr. Gajewski's enthusiasm for the SBIR Program and the achievements of small high technology firms is well known. I understand that now he will be continuing to put his expertise to good use with one of those very SBIR companies.

While the SBIR Program and the Department of Energy is losing a strong advocate, I am sure that we will continue to hear great things about Dr. Ryszard Gajewski in his new venture.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SUDBURY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Sudbury Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Sudbury, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Sudbury Police Department—

the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

To often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Peter Lembo and those who serve in the Sudbury Police Department.

William Carroll, Ronald Nix, Peter Fadgen, Peter Langmaid, Bruce Noah, Ronald Conrado, Todd Eadie, Jeffrey Gogan, Alan Houghton, John Longo, Neil McGilvary, Michael Shaughnessy.

John Skinnion, Raymond Spinelli, Thomas Miller, George Burney, Anthony Deldon, Mark Gainer, John Harris, Alan Hutchinson, Michael Lucas, Charles Quinn, Wayne Shurling, Timothy Smith, Laura Zacccone.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EMERSON
CLEVELAND WATSON, JR.

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Dr. Emerson Cleveland Watson, Jr., for his years of commitment to the South Carolina Baptist Convention. Dr. Watson retired from his position of executive assistant to the executive secretary-treasurer to the general board of the South Carolina Baptist Convention in June 1988 and has continued to serve the organization as general consultant. On June 28, he will retire from this position.

Dr. Watson learned early on from his family the importance of religion and values. His father was a farmer and an ordained deacon in the Baptist Church. Growing up in the Watson home was a happy life and Dr. Watson absorbed the love that his parents, siblings, and friends offered.

During his young years, Dr. Watson was heavily involved in his local church near Lumberton, N.C. He was baptized in that church and taught Sunday school there from the time that he was 15 years old. Dr. Watson got his call to the ministry the summer before he was to enter college, and was licensed to preach by the Ingold Baptist Church in 1940.

Throughout his career, Dr. Watson has continued his religious studies in pastoral education, personnel management, counseling of the alcoholic, understanding of the rural church and others.

Dr. Watson's 50-year career in the ministry has taken him from North Carolina to Kentucky to South Carolina. In every parish, he has brought his infectious enthusiasm and his quiet leadership. He has been respected and loved by every sector of his church community

for his innate ability to identify with every possible segment of the church.

In his present position, Dr. Watson has provided assistance to the executive secretary-treasurer of the S.C. Baptist Convention in planning and coordination of programs assigned to the general board staff, Christian life and public affairs issues, and in general oversight of convention organizational life. He has brought a unique insight to this position and all who have contact with him know him as a can-do type of person. No job is too big and no person or problem too small for him to tackle.

I commend Dr. Watson for his years of service to mankind, and send my best wishes and congratulations on his retirement. Enjoy it—you deserve it.

STATE-SPONSORED SPORTS LOTTERIES PROHIBITION LEGISLATION

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three bills designed to blunt the spread of a very disturbing trend—State-sponsored or authorized lotteries based upon games of professional sports.

The first bill, the State-sponsored Professional and Amateur Sports Lottery Prohibition Act, would prohibit states from operating, authorizing, sponsoring, advertising, or promoting any lottery, sweepstakes or other betting or gambling scheme based, directly or indirectly, on professional or amateur sporting events.

The second bill, the State-controlled Sports Lottery Clarification Act of 1990, will clarify the provisions of title 18 of the United States Code which exempt State-conducted lotteries from the criminal code's prohibitions. The bill will make it clear that lotteries based on point spreads and other schemes that are tantamount to betting on professional sports are prohibited.

The third bill, the Sports Service Mark Anti-Corruption Act of 1990, previously introduced in the Senate by Senators DECONCINI and HATCH, will clarify our trademark laws to prohibit State and local governments from misappropriating the intellectual property rights of professional sports organizations in order to create sports lotteries.

The State-sponsored Professional and Amateur Sports Lottery Prohibition Act would deny all Federal funding to any State—meaning any of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States, including Indian tribes.

The State-Controlled Sports Lottery Clarification Act of 1990, clarifies that any State-sanctioned lotteries based on professional or amateur sports are subject to all the Federal prohibitions against lotteries, including radio and television advertising, transportation of lottery tickets across State lines and in inter-

national commerce and using the U.S. Postal Service to deliver either lottery tickets or advertisements.

This clarification is necessary since the U.S. Department of Justice has very narrowly read section 1308 of title 18 of the United States Code which should prohibit the types of lotteries proposed by the District of Columbia, Lottery Board and already in operation in Oregon.

In recent years, the Congress has loosened such prohibitions on State-sponsored lotteries. That is why here in the Washington, DC area we can hear and see advertisements for various Maryland, Virginia, and D.C. lottery games on radio and TV. Had the District of Columbia persisted in its stated plan to implement a professional or amateur sports-based lottery, all such advertisement would have been prohibited.

The District of Columbia, and any other State, local or municipal jurisdiction which sponsors lotteries based on the outcome of professional or amateur sporting events, will be prohibited from using radio or TV spots to advertise such lotteries, using the U.S. mail for delivering lottery tickets or advertisements, and will not be able to transport lottery tickets in interstate or foreign commerce.

The Sports Service Mark Anti-Corruption Act of 1990 corrects the problem of sports lotteries essentially being free-riders on the intellectual property rights of professional teams and their leagues. The only reasons sports lotteries can exist is because of the successful efforts of the sports teams and leagues to keep the games honest and clean and to promote them often through identification with a service mark. It is wrong to allow States simply to appropriate these efforts and these trademarks for their own gain.

Sports lotteries fundamentally threaten public confidence in, and the integrity of, professional athletics. Anyone who knows the history of athletics in this country realizes that professional and amateur teams and their organizations have fought hard during this century to prevent gambling from corrupting the games. From the Black Sox scandal in 1919 through the point shaving scandal at Boston College about 10 years ago to the sad developments regarding Pete Rose and the recent allegations involving North Carolina State University's basketball team—again and again, gambling has come close to corrupting athletes.

But, what has gone on in the past would be nothing compared to abuses created by State-sponsored sports lotteries. Government-sponsored sports lotteries are both quantitatively and qualitatively different and more worrisome than any gambling activity that has impacted lotteries to date. Permitting State and local governments to make a national business from sports gambling dramatically increases the opportunity to gamble on sports events, the amount of money involved in such events, and the amount of advertising dollars that will focus on such events.

The increase in the amount of sports gambling as a result of government-sponsored sports lotteries will inevitably lead to greatly increased pressures that corrupt athletes and coaches. It is simple common sense that the pressures to cheat increase markedly when

the mothers, fathers, siblings, and friends of players and coaches are gambling regularly on sports events.

There is a major difference between team-sport betting and a typical lottery. Typical lotteries are inherently a gambling vehicle that exists by reason of pure chance. Sports lotteries are entirely different, involving coaches and athletes who, unlike numbers, are subject to temptation and whose performances can have an impact on the game and thus the outcome of the bet.

Even more important, State lotteries not only increase the amount of gambling on sports events, they give the Government's stamp of approval to this kind of activity.

Public attention is focused away from what is good about American athletics. The games will no longer be prized as opportunities to see just how far the human spirit and human body can take us. Rather, the entertainment will be not the team, but the opportunity to gamble.

One testimony to how highly esteemed team sports are in this country is how they are referred to in common parlance. It is not by accident that sports, in general, and professional sports, in particular, have come to represent various principles of the American dream. Metaphors such as "the level playing field," maxims such as "It is not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game," canons about the value of teamwork are all sports derivative. These are examples of the high level of trust and affection sports represent in our culture.

Do we really want to throw all this away? Do we really want to send a message to our young people that anything goes when you raise revenue? As long as the State gets a cut in the activity, it is just fine.

As one sports writer put it, do we want to "indoctrinate these kids that it isn't winning the game that counts, but winning the bet: that it isn't playing the best you can that counts, but whether you cover the point spread."

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to prohibit States from making the entertainment of professional and amateur sporting events the point spread and gambling as opposed to the excitement and challenge of the contest based on skill.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we are at important crossroads. Congress has a choice to work to stop sports gambling now or see it corrupt one of our most cherished American traditions. I ask my fellow Congressmen to join me and act swiftly to resolve this problem.

Copies of bills to follow:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "State-Sponsored Professional and Amateur Sports Lottery Prohibition Act".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST STATE-SPONSORED BETTING ON SPORTS.

(a) RESTRICTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no State (or political subdivision of a State) may operate, authorize, sponsor, advertise, or promote any lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting or gam-

bling scheme based, directly or indirectly, on professional or amateur sporting events.

(b) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—No Federal agency or instrumentality may provide funds to any State that—

(1) fails to comply with subsection (a); or
(2) has a political subdivision within its boundaries that fails to comply with subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this Act, the term "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States. Such term also includes an Indian tribe.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be referred to as the "State-Conducted Lotteries Clarification Act of 1990."

SEC. 2.

Chapter 61 of Title 18, Section 1307, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) by inserting ", except a sports-related lottery," after "lottery";

(2) in subsection (a)(2) by inserting ", except a sports-related lottery," after "lottery";

(3) in subsection (d) striking "Lottery" does not include the placing or accepting of bets or wagers on sporting events or contests";

(4) by adding a new subsection (e) "Provided, however, the provisions of Section 1307(a) shall not apply to a sports-related lottery that involves the placing of bets or wagers, or otherwise is based directly or indirectly on the games of a professional or amateur sporting event or contest." For the purposes of this section, "sports-related lottery" is defined as an undertaking that involves both chance selections and the outcome of a professional or amateur sporting game or games as elements of the undertaking.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be referred to as the "Sports Service Mark Anti-Corruption Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION OF MISAPPROPRIATION OF SERVICE MARKS OF PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS BY STATE LOTTERIES.

The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.; commonly known as the Trademark Act of 1946) is amended by inserting after section 39 the following new section:

"SEC. 40. PROHIBITION OF MISAPPROPRIATION OF SERVICE MARKS OF PROFESSIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS BY STATE LOTTERIES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—No State or other jurisdiction of the United States (or any political subdivision or agency of such State or other jurisdiction) may sponsor, operate, adver-

tise, or promote any lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting or gambling scheme that uses or exploits in any fashion, directly or indirectly, a service mark owned by a professional sports organization.

"(b) USE STANDARD.—For purposes of subsection (a), a lottery, sweepstakes, or the betting or gambling scheme that is based, directly or indirectly, on games of a professional sports organization shall be deemed to use of exploit the services mark owned by the professional sports organization.

"(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'professional sports organization' means any person who owns and operates a professional sports team engaged in providing entertainment by playing competitive games, and any league or other association of such persons."

A TRIBUTE TO THE WAYLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Wayland Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Wayland, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Wayland Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service for your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Thomas J. O'Laughlin and those who serve in the Wayland Police Department:

Gerald J. Galvin, William Bradford, Bruce Cook, James Forti, Edward Mallard, Stephen McDonough, Sandra O'Brian, Victor Porokovich, Daniel Sauro, Stephen Williams.

Charles Akins, Ruth Backman, David Connolly, George Driscoll, McKenzie Lamb, Richard Manley, George Norton, Robert Parker, Stephen Rizzo, Arthur Walch.

May 17, 1990

HAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENTS NATIONAL FINALISTS

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, when Vaclav Havel, the new President of Czechoslovakia addressed a joint session of Congress only a few months ago, he said, "It is easy to have independence * * * and then leave others to carry [it] out. If everyone thought that way, pretty soon there would be no independence."

Our obligation to be informed, active citizens, grounded in the values and principles upon which our States and Nation were founded, is an obligation to ourselves, our children, and all those around the world who, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, are risking their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" in the pursuit of liberty—just as our forebearers did at Bunker Hill, Gettysburg, in wars abroad, and in the streets of Selma.

All of us are aware of the startling statistics of voter apathy in the United States and of the irony that so many abroad look to us for inspiration in pursuit of the right to vote. That irony is compounded when it comes to the lack of knowledge of the U.S. Constitution and its importance in our lives.

It is heartening to know that there are dedicated educators throughout our Nation working together to create the informed citizenry the founders knew was an essential component of our "experiment in Republicanism."

I am proud today to honor such an educator, Mrs. Sally Durrant and pupils from Hampton High School. Together, they represented my State of Pennsylvania in the national bicentennial competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and were chosen as one of the top 10 classes in the Nation. The following young people are shining examples of a new generation of leadership for our Nation, educated in and committed to the fundamental principles and values of our democratic institutions. They are: David Ablauf, Jennifer Allison, Craig Anderson, Brian Baker, Bob Bauman, Michael Best, Aimes Brick, Steve Byrne, Brett Caruso, Bryan Engle, Tara Enie, David Evans, Niema Jones, Ben Martin, Oliver Mihm, Laurie Mink, John Pasquarelle, Wayne Reed, Doug Rowland, Amy Jo Seamen, Michael Stewart, Bonnie Weimer, Jim Wisniewski, Jenna Yendell, Candace Zaiden, Justine Zang, Joerg Zeppenfeld, and Paul Ziegler.

These young Americans are just some of the thousands of elementary, middle, and secondary students around the Nation who have studied the We the People * * * curriculum which covers the basic ideas and philosophies upon which our Constitution is based, why our government is organized the way it is, how the Constitution guarantees and protects individual rights, and the responsibilities these rights entail.

Thomas Jefferson wrote, "Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed." * * * "What gave meaning to those words, as President Havel reminded us, is that the author and those he inspired backed them up with their lives."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I want to commend these outstanding students for their accomplishments and especially for their commitment to contribute to their country.

THE PUERTO RICO STATUS REFERENDUM AND DEFINING THE UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO RELATIONSHIP

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased with the support that has been shown in the Congress to provide an opportunity for the people of Puerto Rico to choose the type of relationship they prefer with the United States. Through a close bipartisan effort, legislation was drafted and introduced last week, to enable the people of Puerto Rico to exercise self-determination, by choosing independence, statehood, or enhanced commonwealth in a referendum to be held in 1991. H.R. 4764 is a major advancement toward the goal of resolving the longstanding debate over Puerto Rico's relationship with the United States.

Crucial to resolving the status debate is a definition of what each of the status options represent. Prior to the referendum, the Congress will describe the characteristics of each of the relationships, having considered the proposals and requests from the people of Puerto Rico. The status chosen by a majority of the people will be further defined by the Congress, effective after ratification of the terms by the people of Puerto Rico.

The U.S. Constitution will be the ultimate guide in determining the qualities of each relationship. The United States, meaning the Congress and the President, and consistent with the views of the judicial branch, will consider the requests of the people of Puerto Rico in defining each of the relationships. It will be the Congress which will spell out the meaning of the status options in the law. Old postulates and romantic but unfounded theories will be dispelled by the reality of Federal law.

The people of Puerto Rico need to understand that their decision is extremely important. Their vote will affect more than their own lives. It will affect the lives of their children, grandchildren, and posterity forevermore. Their choice will also affect the character of the United States and inevitably, the world. I have faith in the people of Puerto Rico's ability to wisely choose that which is best for them and their posterity. They will decide having considered with open eyes U.S. citizenship rights, U.S. constitutional protection, political rights, extent of the sovereignty of the United States, and Federal responsibilities.

The Congress is considering legislation to provide a referendum on the status of Puerto Rico, in part, to respond to the request of the three leaders of the principal parties of Puerto Rico to authorize a referendum and commit to honor the results.

However, preceding the January 1989 letter of request by Puerto Rico's three party presidents, were the 350,000 first amendment peti-

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tions of U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico asking the Congress to provide a referendum. The fundamental constitutional right of those citizens to ask the Government for a redress of grievances should not and must not be ignored, and constitutes a just basis for scheduling a referendum in Puerto Rico.

In addition, the President of the United States asked the Congress in his first address to a joint session of the Congress in February last year to take the necessary steps to let the people of Puerto Rico decide in a referendum. The President recently reaffirmed his commitment to Puerto Rico self-determination and urged legislation be enacted this year to provide a referendum next year, in the following letter which I received last week:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, May 9, 1990.

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR BOB: Thank you for your letter of March 21.

I strongly believe that this is the year when our nation must move to allow our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico to choose their political fate. We owe it to them as a people and to ourselves as the leader of the Free World. How can we applaud the exciting and momentous movements toward freedom in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere while refusing to grant to our own citizens the right of self-determination?

This is why I wholeheartedly support legislation to give the people of Puerto Rico the right to vote on the three principal options for their political future: statehood, continued status as a commonwealth, or independence. I further believe that we should have enough faith in the principles of democracy to let their choice be self-executing under provisions that Congress may prescribe.

My own view on the political future of Puerto Rico is well known: I want it to become the 51st State. The 3.3 million citizens of Puerto Rico deserve to be full members of the American Union, for whose freedoms (and those of other nations) Puerto Ricans have fought so courageously in all of the wars of this country. Before statehood or any other status can come about, however, the people of Puerto Rico must have the right to express their own views on their future. That is why I urge the Congress to act this year to allow a binding plebiscite on the island next year.

I look forward to continuing to work with you on this important issue.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

While it is generally expected that the Government of Puerto Rico would implement any referendum that the Congress authorized, a referendum would not be precluded should the local government lack the human or financial resources. The United States could conduct a Federal referendum in Puerto Rico. The Federal Voting Rights Act provides for registration and election observers, officials, supervisors, and workers, when necessary, to ensure the integrity of an election or vote.

The Office of Personnel Management has assigned individuals for this purpose in a number of votes during the past several years. States in which direct Federal election participation has occurred includes New York, California, Missouri, and Arizona.

Clearly the intent of the legislation introduced last week is to have the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico conduct the referendum. Section 2 of H.R. 4765 authorizes \$4 million for grants to the Government of Puerto Rico for the conduct of a referendum. The legislation also provides that "The referendum shall be conducted on 1991 pursuant to the electoral laws of Puerto Rico." The Congress is relying on the Government of Puerto Rico to carry out the referendum authorized at the request of the people of Puerto Rico, the political leaders, and the President.

Conducting referenda is not new to the people of Puerto Rico. They have had ample experience in the past of using this wonderful democratic mechanism to allow the people to express themselves. The history of the evolution of self-government in Puerto Rico is a marvelous case history which all political scientists should carefully examine. At the middle of this century, Puerto Rico achieved an unprecedented level of self-government under the leadership of one of America's great statesmen, Luis Munoz Marin.

Congress and then President Harry Truman agreed to authorize the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor, something no territory had ever done before, and which the territories of Alaska and Hawaii would only do after becoming States a decade later. Furthermore, the people were authorized to develop their own Constitution, which was later approved by the Congress with certain modifications. The Congress was careful to note that the Federal law authorizing increased self-government and political advancement, " * * * would not change Puerto Rico's fundamental political, social, and economic relationship with the United States." (Senate Report 81-2, No. 1779).

After all of these advancements, the congressional committee jurisdiction over Puerto Rico did not change. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs retained the same primary jurisdiction for Puerto Rico that existed previously. Not so with the Philippines, Alaska, or Hawaii, which ceased to be United States territories after independence for the former and statehood for the others.

I reflect proudly upon the name, "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," as it was freely adopted by the people of Puerto Rico as part of an unprecedented advancement in local self-government authorized by the Congress. It represents a model process in the exercise of the Congress' constitutional responsibility to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" (Article IV, section 3, clause 2), which has since been applied to other U.S. territories.

However, beyond the name or label of Commonwealth, Puerto Rico remains a territory under the sovereignty of the United States. Territories are further defined depending on whether the U.S. Constitution has been extended in full. A territory is considered incorporated if Congress passes a law extending the Constitution in full or unincorporated without such a law. Laws were passed for Hawaii and Alaska before they were States to extend the Constitution in full, but no similar law has been enacted for Puerto Rico. Therefore, individuals born in the Commonwealth of

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Puerto Rico, although U.S. citizens, only enjoy the fundamental protection of the Constitution as they reside in an unincorporated territory.

The advanced local self-government of Puerto Rico was admired throughout the world. Governments responsible for administering the 11 trusteeships of the United Nations and those nations administering territories closely examined the democratic government processes that had been instituted in Puerto Rico. It was a new model to be emulated in many parts of the world.

The United States proudly recognizes the achievement in self-government of Puerto Rico by bringing the matter before the United Nations in 1953. It was both accurate and appropriate for the United States to present Puerto Rico as a community which had attained a sophisticated level of self-government, no longer requiring annual oversight by the United Nations. On November 27, 1953, the General Assembly of the United Nations recognized Puerto Rico's political advancement by the free and democratic formation of a constitutional government and agreed that yearly reporting by the United States regarding Puerto Rico was no longer necessary.

President Kennedy issued an Executive memorandum on July 25, 1961, concerning the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which made inapplicable provisions of a previous executive order pertaining to the Administration of Puerto Rico by the Department of the Interior. This was entirely consistent with the position presented by the United States to the United Nations regarding Puerto Rico. Advanced local self-government had been achieved and direct administration by a department of the U.S. executive branch was no longer necessary or desirable. The memorandum also directed any matters involving the fundamentals of the relationship should be referred to the Office of the President.

I am pleased to see that President Bush has assigned individuals within the highest levels of the Executive Office of the President to deal with matters involving Puerto Rico. More than any time since President Kennedy issued his Executive memorandum, matters are constantly arising related to the fundamentals of the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. The President has sequentially tapped the deputy to the Chief of Staff Andrew Card, Assistant to the President, and Director of Presidential Personnel, Chase Untermeyer, to assume the lead on issues affecting Puerto Rico requiring the administration's involvement. I have been impressed with the dedication of these individuals to carry out their mandate from the President regarding Puerto Rico which is consistent with the Kennedy memorandum.

The people of Puerto Rico will be given the opportunity to choose their preferred relationship with the United States in a free and democratic vote. The U.S. Senate has devoted countless hours to provide a referendum on Puerto Rico's status under the leadership of Senators JOHNSTON and McCLURE. I am confident that the legislation recently introduced in the House with strong bipartisan support, will result in the Congress achieving the common goal of enabling the people of Puerto Rico exercise self-determination.

HISTRADRUT FOUNDATION HONORS BRUCE LEE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues attention to the fact that on May 24, 1990, the Israel Histadrut Foundation will honor Bruce A. Lee, region 6 director of the United Auto Workers.

In the world of international labor, a testimonial by Histadrut carries with it an acknowledgment of a person's commitment to the ideals of democratic and free trade unionism. To be sure, Bruce Lee is a standard bearer of these principles.

Bruce was born in Old Town, ME, during the depths of the Depression. Moving westwardly, he attended college in Arkansas and then in California. I am sure that his young mind and progressive concepts were largely shaped by the social and economic transgressions that were moving our Nation during that period. Moreover, the ensuing period, during which our Nation was at war, clearly brought him into the world of the defense industry and unionism.

He joined UAW Local 1881 in 1957 when he became an employee of Ryan Aeronautical in Torrance, CA. He served his local as bargaining committee chairman and eventually president from 1958 to 1963.

As the UAW expanded its organizing efforts across America, Walter P. Reuther, its then visionary president, appointed Bruce and other union activists to posts as international representatives.

Mr. Speaker, It was during this period that I met Bruce Lee, the two of us being assigned as organizers. We worked together under the tutelage of legendary leaders like Bill Goldmann, John Allard, Bob Burkhart, and Vince Sloan. They left an indelible social and political mark upon us.

In 1973, deeply concerned about the drastic plant closings and corresponding high rates of unemployment among union members, Bruce established the first labor oriented federally funded job training programs in the Los Angeles area. He later started the first Advanced Automotive Training Program in the Job Corps for inner-city youth.

In 1982, Bruce developed, with the California Employment Training Panel and the U.S. Department of Labor, the first aerospace training program for dislocated Rockwell B-1 workers.

From 1983, to the present, he has led the UAW team, that brought Toyota and General Motors together to forge the internationally known success of the New United Motors in Fremont, CA. This action created thousands of jobs for laid-off GM workers in Fremont. In 1984, Bruce, always the consummate organizer, brought together the UAW Labor Employment and Training Corp. [LETC]. Moreover, in 1985 he linked UAW-LETC with the Los Angeles Business Labor Council [BLC], and the Private Industry Council [PIC] to implement a displaced worker program under the Job Training Partnership Act.

As the Nation begins to react to world developments in light of Eastern Europe's democratization and the easing of United States-Soviet cold war tensions that would invariably affect defense production in the United States, the spotlight is being placed on leaders like Bruce Lee, who will be assisting in the conceptual planning necessary to bring about industrial conversion. He will be invited to testify before congressional committees as to his expertise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, in recognizing the honor being bestowed upon UAW regional director, Bruce Lee.

MAX ELBIN: 44 YEARS A HEAD PROFESSIONAL AT BURNING TREE CLUB

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues will be glad to know that Max Elbin, the Presidents' pro for 44 years at Burning Tree Club in Maryland, recently celebrated his 70th birthday. Max has so many admirers and has been such a leader in the world of golf, I thought his friends would like to see a recent article that paid him a much-deserved tribute.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "70-year-old Elbin Marks 44 Years in Steppingstone Job," from the Washington Times, Thursday, May 17, 1990:

[From the Washington Times, May 17, 1990]

THE 70-YEAR-OLD ELBIN MARKS 44 YEARS IN STEPPINGSTONE JOB

Two days ago, Max Elbin observed 44 years as head professional at Burning Tree Club. In May 1946, after four years in the Air Force, the young native of Cumberland arrived at Lew Worsham's shop at Burning Tree to resume duties as assistant pro. Worsham had a better idea.

"I walked in and he was practically walking out," Elbin remembers. "He said, 'I've got to get up to the [Philadelphia] Inquirer tournament.' After about a week he left me in charge, and darned if he didn't finish second in Philadelphia—lost a playoff to Herman Barron.

"He never came back. The next year, of course, he won the [U.S.] Open in St. Louis. I remember he said before he left, 'You'll starve to death here, but it'll be a steppingstone to something else'."

Right. Something else. Last Friday, the members assembled some 150 friends to honor Elbin on his 70th birthday. It is also 50 years since he was hired as Worsham's aide at this quiet men's golf club, renowned now as the club of presidents, tucked inside the Beltway near River Road.

Mementos from last week's party include letters from two former presidents, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford; incumbent George Bush, and Vice President Dan Quayle. Elbin was particularly pleased that 15 of his former assistants attended.

He was the last of the three-term presidents of the national PGA body, serving in 1965-68, and he is known as the presidents' pro. Yet, Elbin has always seemed most proud about the number of his assistants who moved up. He counts 30 assistants in the 44 years, and 28 of them took head pro

jobs elsewhere. And 15 of them came back Friday to wish their former boss well. His involvement with golf stretches over seven decades, Max and Mary Elbin's five children are all grown, but there doesn't seem to be any thought of retirement. He looks in his usual, vigorous good health, and the club has given no indication it wants a change.

"It may," Elbin said this week, "but I haven't heard that."

A TRIBUTE TO THE FRAMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Framingham Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Framingham, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Framingham Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Brent B. Larrabee and those who serve in the Framingham Police Department:

Brian Abt, Vincent Alfano, Owen Babineau, Joseph Besardi, Douglas Bevilacqua, Peter Bianchi, Paul Bridges, George Caldwell, Richard Callahan, George Carey.

Steven Carl, Richard Chesmore, Lawrence Chism, Thomas Cobb, Robert Connolly, Charles Cooper, Dolores Coots, Orlo Coots, Stephen Cronin, Joseph Cunningham.

Craig Davis, Michael Degnan, William Delaney, Frank Divittorio, Michael Donnelly, Alan Dubeshter, Jeffrey Eadie, Michael Esposito, Joseph Ferguson, Kenneth Ferguson, James Finks, Paul Fino, Robert Foley, Debra Frazier.

William Fuer, Peter Galvani, Paul Galvin, Joseph Gately, James Gavin, William George, Daniel Giro, Paul Gosselin, James Green, Louis Griffith, James Harrington, Dennis Hayes, Lawrence Hendry, Michael Hill.

Robert Keefe, Paul Kelley, Michael King, Michael Leporati, Larry Linehan, Michael Loughman, Amedeo Luciani, William Marden, Frank Masiello, Michael McCann, Wayne McCarthy, Kathleen McGrath, Richard Monson.

Ralph Moore, David Murphy, Richard Murphy, Chris Murtagh, Alan Nardini, Albert Nau, Brad Newman, Paul Nicoli, John Norton, Richard Nummela, Paul O'Connell, Benedetto Ottaviani, Dominic Pasquantonio.

William Pease, Theodore Piers, Richard Pomaes, Kenneth Pond, Dennis Reardon, Fred Romani, Frank Royster, Roy Salvi, Robert Sambuchi, Glen Segal, Paul Shastany.

Michael Siaba, Kevin Slattey, James Smith, Donald Spaulding, James Stoddard, Davis Studley, Richard Teal, Jr., Blaise Tersoni, Louis Tersoni, Peter Tessicini, Robert Tibor.

Joseph Tomasi, Chris Toscano, Steven Trask, Joseph Vitagliano, John Vzakis, Hugh Walker, Kenneth Webb, Doreen Whalen, Steven Wuorio, Edward Yarosz, Earl Zinck.

A \$1 BILLION PROPOSAL FOR AGING AND INDEPENDENCE RESEARCH, H.R. 4863, JUSTIFIED BY ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE'S \$88 BILLION-PLUS ANNUAL SOCIETAL COST

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am joining with Senator TOM HARKIN and Representative MARY ROSE OAKAR, my colleague on the House Select Committee on Aging, to introduce the Independence for Older Americans Act—a billion dollar legislative commitment to Federal research on aging and independence developed by the Alliance for Aging Research. The Alliance for Aging Research is a coalition of over 40 organizations dedicated to research to improve the independence of aging Americans.

The darkest clouds looming over the heads of aging Americans today and for the foreseeable future are the risks of being struck by long-term, debilitating illnesses which rob Americans of their dignity, their life savings and their independence. Society also falls victim to these illnesses as we are robbed of our children, spouses, parents and grandparents and as we help to shoulder the heavy burden of long-term care. The time has come for us to fight back, and research is our best defense.

The billion dollar commitment to Federal aging and independence research, as proposed in the Independence for Older Americans Act, is necessary and a big commitment, but not nearly as big as the hundreds of billions of dollars lost each year to illnesses striking Americans. Alzheimer's disease alone costs society over \$88 billion a year and is becoming the biggest of the misery diseases plaguing and impoverishing Americans and the families who care for them.

A firm and fair Federal commitment to meeting the challenge posed by deadly and debilitating illnesses, like Alzheimer's disease, is long overdue. Joining together the forces from the Congress, the administration and the private sector is critical to boosting the Federal aging and independence research commitment to at least \$1 billion annually.

Only last week, I, along with a bipartisan House-Senate coalition, introduced the Alzheimer's CARE bill as a prime example of how America needs to begin its attack on Alzheimer's disease and the other conditions threatening the independence of Americans.

For a decade, we have pushed hard in the Appropriations Committee to increase funds for aging and independence research generally and for Alzheimer's research specifically. Another step was taken on May 9 when I and the bipartisan, House-Senate CARE coalition joined forces to introduce the Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance, Research and Education Act [CARE], H.R. 4770 and S. 2602. CARE embodies my commitment to finding the \$570 million a year desperately needed for Alzheimer's research.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a summary of the bill, the Independence for Older Americans Act, in the RECORD.

SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENCE FOR OLDER AMERICANS ACT

Purpose.—To provide for an intensified national effort to improve the health and enhance the independence of Americans through research, training, treatment, and other means and for other purposes.

DESCRIPTION.

TITLE I. TASK FORCE ON INDEPENDENCE FOR OLDER AMERICANS

Sec. 101. Establishment.—The Task Force on Independence for Older Americans is established consisting of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Surgeon General, the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Director of the National Institute on Aging [NIA]—as well as the Directors of other Institutes designated by the Secretary—the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Director of the National Institute on Mental Health, the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, the Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, and four Congressional members—two Members of the House of Representatives and two Senators; two from each party. The NIA Director is Chairperson of the Task Force.

Sec. 102. Duties.—The Task Force is to coordinate Federal research on conditions and diseases leading to dependence, establish a mechanism for sharing information among the Federal agencies on the Task Force, identify the most promising for research on diseases and on behavioral and social conditions leading to dependence, establish mechanisms to use research results in the development of policies, programs, and means to improve quality of life, and review public and private spending on such research.

Sec. 103. Reports to Congress.—Within 1 year and annually thereafter, Task Force is to submit a report to appropriate Congressional committees and to the public. The report is to address research progress, potentially important new directions in research, and recommendations for resource allocations.

Sec. 104. Authorization of Appropriations.—Authorizes \$100,000 each for fiscal years 1991-93.

TITLE II. GERIATRIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS

Sec. 201. Establishment.—The Claude D. Pepper Comprehensive Independence, Research, Training, and Demonstration Centers are established. The Director of the NIA is to enter into cooperative agreements and make grants to public and private nonprofit entities for the development of 15 such centers. In coordination with similar centers, these centers are to conduct research on those factors which reduce the

ability of the elderly to live independently, programs to develop researchers, development and demonstration of research applications, development and demonstration of training programs for older Americans and their families, training of health care professionals, and research and demonstration of public education and prevention programs. Authorizes \$32.5 million for fiscal year 1991, \$40 million for fiscal year 1992, and \$50 million for fiscal year 1993.

TITLE III. AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, OLDER AMERICANS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Sec. 301. National Independence for Older Americans Information Program.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall develop a plan for a National Independence for Older Americans Information Program.

Sec. 302. Information Clearinghouse.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall establish an information clearinghouse on the latest developments, establish a computer-based data system, make the information available to Federal agencies, health care professionals and the general public, support programs to develop model curricula, and set up a toll-free telephone communications system. The Secretary may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with and make grants to public and private nonprofit entities.

Sec. 303. Public Information Campaigns.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall make grants and may enter into contracts to develop an information campaign for the development and delivery of public service announcements and paid advertising messages concerning health and nutrition and screening techniques. Information provided shall inform the general public concerning the availability of treatments that reduce the need for the dependent care of Americans.

Sec. 304. Authorization of Appropriations.—Authorizes \$20 million for fiscal year 1991 and such sums as necessary for fiscal year 1992 and 1993.

TITLE IV. PREVENTION OF AND RECOVERY FROM CHRONIC ILLNESS

Sec. 401. Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment.—NIA, in cooperation with the Health Care Financing Administration, shall support research to determine the most effective geriatric assessment techniques, the most effective method of targeting such techniques, and the most effective means of providing for such needs to maximize health and independence. By March 1, 1994, they are to submit a report to the appropriate Congressional Committees concerning the results of the research and recommended guidelines concerning such research. It shall include the feasibility and cost of a geriatric assessment for older persons when entering all institutional and community-based health services.

Sec. 402. Frailty and Immobility Prevention and Rehabilitation.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall develop model techniques to aid in prevention and rehabilitation from frailty and other mobility problems and model curricula for health professions training. Up to 5 demonstration programs may be established at the Claude Pepper Centers in this Act.

Sec. 403. Prevention of and Recovery From Chronic Illness.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall develop model techniques and curricula for health professionals and paraprofessionals directed at the prevention of and recovery

and rehabilitation from chronic and debilitating illness. The Secretary is to submit a report, with respect to these sections, to the appropriate Congressional Committees by March 1, 1992.

Sec. 404. Authorization of Appropriations.—Authorizes \$3 million for fiscal year 1991 and \$5 million for fiscal year 1992 and 1993.

TITLE V. RESEARCH ON HEALTH, RETIREMENT, AND INDEPENDENCE

Sec. 501. Health Care Data.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall commence a 10-year health and retirement history survey. The Secretary, acting through the Director of NIA, shall establish an advisory panel on data collection to review existing surveys and census data and to coordinate information on health and retirement status of older Americans, including racial and ethnic minorities and rural and inner city residents.

Sec. 502. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Data.—The National Center for Health Statistics shall include persons age 75 and over in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [HANES], develop questions related to health promotion and disease prevention for the HANES, the National Health Interview Survey and the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Information is to be collected on racial and ethnic minorities and rural and inner city residents.

Sec. 503. Investigator-initiated Research Grants.—NIA is to request proposals from investigators on behavioral, social and environmental mechanisms for promoting health and independence.

Sec. 504. Authorization of Appropriations.—Authorizes, for this title, \$5 million for fiscal year 1991, \$7.2 million for fiscal year 1992, \$7.5 million for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as may be necessary for subsequent fiscal years.

TITLE VI. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NIH

Sec. 601. Establishment.—Authorizes such sums as may be necessary in fiscal year 1991, to be added to the NIA and other institutes in proportion to their current spending levels on aging research, to assure that total spending on aging research is not less than \$1 billion within the National Institutes of Health.

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recently it was my pleasure to attend the District 1 Veterans of Foreign Wars banquet. One of the speakers was a young man named Michael R. Peterman of Pottsboro, TX. Michael made a very moving speech that evening as he talked about the price of freedom and the American spirit that prevails as a result of paying that price.

It is indeed an honor, Mr. Speaker, to submit this speech today in order that it may be made a permanent part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

I can remember sitting on the floor of my grandparents' house on cold, snowy winter

days. Those days were always my favorite as a child, because there was no school. On those days, I would get to walk down the hill to my grandparent's house and after my grandmother had given me a mug of steaming hot chocolate, (You know the kind with little marshmallows), and sat me down by the fireplace to warm up, my grandfather would tell me his war stories. He told me of the ships and of the amphibious vehicle he commanded. He told me of the friends he made, and lost, on the beaches in the South Pacific. He told me of the joy of erecting an American flag on an island that they had spent days fighting for. My grandfather also told me of the pain and the fear of death he felt when a bullet pierced his shoulder. The war stories always sounded so grand, but one thing I always noticed were the tears that came to his eyes. I thought he was sad, and maybe he was, but, as I grew older, I realized that he was more proud, than sad. The tears always came at times when he talked about raising the American flag on various islands. The day I realized that, I realized also, that I took the flag and what it stands for, for granted. I mean here I live, in a country where I can worship as I choose, make my choice of which college to attend, and be happy, and I don't really ever stop and think about it.

Freedom is a gift. A gift that people oppressed in a communist country, leave their families and risk their lives for. A picture in a recent newspaper shows a young family who had finally made it across the iron-curtain, the joy and excitement of knowing they are finally free is reflected in the tears on their cheeks. They have gained something that I have had from the very beginning, yet I take it for granted. I'm proud of America. The framers of the Constitution set up a government that many said would never last. Yet, it is this flexible, yet rigid, document, that has kept America a world power for over two hundred years.

America is people helping people. One of the most powerful examples happened several years ago. A young child fell into an abandoned well. Jessica McClure had been playing near an unsealed entry and simply fell in. For three days, America turned faithfully to the news programs, to see if rescuers had saved the girl. I was inspired by the willingness of the members of that community and the people who came from around the nation to try and rescue young Jessica. The first day passed and we were still hopeful, the second day passed and we prayed for her rescue. Men and women worked day and night and finally, on the third day, the worker's efforts paid off, and Jessica McClure was pulled safely from her prison. We, the people, witnessed a miracle. For three days the people of that community forgot about themselves, and their petty arguments and simply came together and worked side by side. Their dedication made America stop for three brief days, moments of lifetimes, and pay attention to one of the world's aspects that is most important; respect for human life! It was on a Friday evening when Jessica was rescued. I was at a football game when they announced her rescue. And for one brief moment everyone forgot about that football game, and simply stood up and cheered, and wept, and laughed for the American spirit that conquers all.

The ability of Americans to pull together at crucial moments, from the San Francisco Earthquake, Hurricane Hugo, Jessica McClure, to a World War, added to my grandfather's proud tears are what make

me proud of America. That is what puts goosebumps on my arms as the National Anthem is played. And perhaps this feeling is best summed up by a picture I saw in a photography book. It was a picture of a Vietnam Veteran lifting his son up to kiss the name of the boy's grandfather on the Vietnam Memorial. The grandfather was M.I.A. This is America passed from generation to generation, and that is why I am proud.

Mr. Speaker, there are many such fine young people in our country today—but very few can so ably express themselves. I am honored to be Michael's Congressman, and lucky to be his friend.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ALBION CARLSON II

HON. HANK BROWN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William Albion Carlson II. A former speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives and majority leader of the Colorado Senate, he passed away this February at his home in Greeley, CO, at the age of 81. The son of a State representative and the nephew of former Colorado Gov. George Carlson, Bill Carlson spent 18 years in the Colorado General Assembly. First elected in 1938, he served 10 years in the House and 8 years in the Senate. He was particularly noted for his legislation concerning education, aeronautics, and the revision of the Colorado court system.

Born October 30, 1908, he received an education degree and a masters degree from Colorado State College, now the University of Northern Colorado. Earning a law degree from the University of Michigan, he returned to Colorado. He married in 1934 and had four children with his first wife, Lois. He married Jane Hobbie Francis in 1956, practicing law with her for 33 years while raising three more children. He is survived by his seven children, Mrs. Jane Carlson's three sons, 25 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, William Albion Carlson II is remembered for his many contributions to our State. What follows are tributes by our former House colleague, Don Brotzman, Denver Post columnist Tom Gavin, and the Colorado General Assembly, in the form of a senate joint memorial sponsored by State Senator Bob Schaefer of Fort Collins.

STATEMENT OF HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

It was my good fortune to serve with William Albion Carlson II in the Colorado Senate. He was our majority leader and I worked closely with him as the G.O.P. caucus chairman.

Bill Carlson had impressive credentials to represent the varied interests of Weld County and environs, and the broader interests of the entire State of Colorado. He understood farming and ranching because this was his heritage. He was born into a politically active family and was tutored at the knee of his father, a state representative, and his uncle, who was governor. Bill was trained as a lawyer, which, coupled with his

native shrewdness, made him an effective tactician.

Bill's legislative leadership, which is summed up by Tom Gavin in an excellent article in the Denver Post, produced landmark legislation in a number of areas that will benefit Coloradans for generations to come.

I congratulate the Colorado General Assembly and Congressman Hank Brown, whose district includes Weld County, for the recognition they bring to this deserving legislative leader.

WILLIAM ALBION CARLSON

I don't know what you do when you return from vacation, but I slog through the newspapers which pile up. "Longtime state lawmaker William Carlson, 81, dies," the headline said.

Sonofagun. William Albion Carlson. That's how we wrote his name when Bill Carlson was a state Senate power, William Albion Carlson.

But not II, as the obit noted. II would have been a little much for Greeley. I see there's a III up there, also, and that he goes by "Bill." They're great levelers, small towns and small cities. In the little places of America, if you're way up town you're out of town altogether.

Surprised? Yes. Not at Bill Carlson's death, though. My supposition was that he'd died long ago. Out of sight, out of touch . . . you know.

This is not one of those "Me and my pal, Bill," pieces. We weren't close. I developed a sturdy respect for him, however. Bill Carlson, I came to believe, was a straight arrow, a speaker of truth. In politics, startled though you may be to bear this, that's a valued and common trait.

To be honest, though, I thought he was a little . . . well . . . stuffy. Reserved.

Smart. Persuasive. Intelligent, which is different than smart. Bulldog stubborn.

And stuffy.

Memory diffuses, have you noticed that, and I was surprised to learn that my sharpest recall of Bill Carlson involves a slide rule. A lot of you don't know what that is, do you? Look it up. This is not Archeology 101.

He'd get out his slide rule when the yearly school finance tussle began.

In those days there was no knottier legislation than school finance. You'd think it'd be a fairly simple thing, passing out state aid. You have so many dollars and so many pupils and you divide one into the other and . . .

No. Uuh-uh. Forget that. Simplicity is not what we're after. What we're after is a fair advantage, as in more money for the threadbare schools in my district and less for those in your district, which are already so rich they even have pencil sharpeners, for goodness sake!

Canny rural legislators not only developed intricate formulae for these disbursements, but constantly tinkered. They may even have inserted a pig squeal factor one year, I don't know. In time, as you might imagine, no one had the foggiest notion what was going on in school finance.

"The controversial and little-understood school finance bill," was the way Statehouse reporters referred to it. Well, it was either that or try to explain the fool thing. There's a time to plunge earnestly into explanation and a time to deal another hand; is the pot right?

Suspicion and narrowed eyes abounded when the bill hit the floor, and that's when William Albion Carlson whipped out his slide rule and went to work.

"You," he would say to one recalcitrant, "will receive . . ."

Then there'd be a shuffling of research material, an adjustment of the held-high slide rule, further document peering, another tiny slide rule adjustment, a peering into the middle distance, and finally, a conclusion. A percentage. A dollar figure. A satisfied senator. An aye vote.

Time and again he'd do this, slide rule brandished like a medieval mace, and, watching from the press table, I wondered, does he know what he's doing with that device or is this all smoke and mirrors?

He knew.

William Albion Carlson was one of the good ones in a state Senate which had quite a few. Steve McNichols, Ted Gill, Fay DeBerard, Ben Veltri, Darcy Brown, Ernie Weinland, Jim Mowbray, Bill Powers, Wilkie Ham, Sam Taylor, Ranger Rogers, Ray Danks, Don Brotzman, Edgar Elliff, Walter Johnson.

Feel good about your forebear, descendants of William Albion Carlson II.

S.J.M. 90-6 BY SENATOR SCHAFFER; ALSO REPRESENTATIVE OWEN—MEMORIALIZING WILLIAM ALBION CARLSON II

Whereas, By The Will of Divine Providence, our beloved former member, the Honorable William Albion Carlson II, departed this life on February 21, 1990, at the age of 81; and

Whereas, William Albion Carlson II was born on October 30, 1908, the son of a state representative and the nephew of former Colorado Governor George Carlson; and

Whereas, He graduated from the Colorado State College of Education with a bachelor of arts degree in 1931 and a master's degree in 1932, and completed his formal education at the University of Michigan, earning a law degree in 1935; and

Whereas, After graduating from law school, Carlson returned to northeastern Colorado where he worked in farming and ranching and as an attorney; and

Whereas, Former Senator Carlson served this state faithfully, representing Weld County and districts in northeastern Colorado for eighteen years; and

Whereas, Carlson was first elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1938 and served as Speaker of the House from 1947 to 1948; and

Whereas, In 1948, he was elected to the Colorado Senate, where he served as Majority Leader from 1951 to 1952 and again from 1955 to 1956; and

Whereas, Senator Carlson initiated historic legislation in the areas of public education, aeronautics, corrections, taxes, legislative procedure, and the Colorado court system; and

Whereas, In 1956, Senator Carlson left public office to devote himself to his family and law practice; and

Whereas, Senator Carlson served with distinction as Trustee for the MacGregor Trust at Estes Park, Colorado, and sought Congressional action to secure the area for education and environmental preservation through a conservation easement; and

Whereas, Senator Carlson is remembered by his colleagues as a fair legislator, a dynamic leader, a respected statesman, and a determined gentleman; and

Whereas, It is fitting that we, the members of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

pay tribute to the years of dedicated public service of the late Senator Carlson and express our deep regret and sorrow occasioned by his death; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

That, in the death of Senator William A. Carlson, the people of this state have lost a devoted public servant and an outstanding citizen and that we, the members of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, do hereby extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family and pay tribute to a man who served his state well and faithfully.

Be it Further Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to Senator Carlson's wife, Mrs. Jane Carlson, the former Jane Hobbie Francis, with whom he practiced law for thirty-three years; to his children by that marriage, Albion John Carlson of Santa Fe, William John Eric Carlson of Salida, and Louisa Warfield of Greeley; to the children of his first marriage to Gerda Bengtson, William A. "Bill" Carlson III and Alvis "Joy" Brever, both of Greeley, Jenn Ponso of Craig and Sonjenne McGechie of Aurora; and to the sons of Mrs. Jane Carlson, Steven Francis of Fort Collins, Nicholas Francis of Longmont, and Thomas Francis of Windsor.

TRIBUTE TO THE LINCOLN POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Lincoln Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Lincoln, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Lincoln Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women endure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

To often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Dominic James Arena and those who serve in the Lincoln Police Department:

Allen Bowles, Richard Hallet, Thomas Moran, Patrick Kenney, Robert Gallo, Charles Doyle, David Davis, John Fitzgerald, Kevin Mooney, Gerald Mahoney, and Barbara Bardsley.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, even though Public Law 95-521, the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, requires public financial disclosure, nonetheless, I am continuing my practice, begun in 1963, of reporting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on my personal financial condition. This disclosure, through its more precise statements, differs in important respects from the report which we are required to file by public law and by House rules.

My report covers the calendar year 1989 and also includes the amount of Federal, State of Wisconsin, and local real estate taxes paid in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, the report follows:

Financial Disclosure Statement—Statement of Financial Condition, December 31, 1989

Checking account, with the Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives	\$5,155.36
Cash	73.03
Securities:	
4,000 shares, high yield income fund	29,500.00
100 Prudential Bache Cap Return Futures Fund	9,900.00
Prudential Bache money market funds	453.00
IMMA account at First Virginia Bank	32,560.98
IRA account at Wright Patman Credit Union	2,410.71
Federal retirement thrift investment balance	23,682.33
Residential real estate:	
Arlington house and lot (1989 assessment)	388,800.00
Sun Prairie house, lot including rear lot (est. fair market value per assessment)	63,800.00
Household goods, personal effects, estimated	13,000.00
U.S. Civil Service retirement fund through December 31, 1989 (77,495.15) cash value	none
Additional retirement fund deposit 1,130.00 cash value	none
Donaldson Run deposit	600.00
Life insurance—GI policy and congressional life insurance (2)	none
Automobile, 1987 Cutlass	8,000.00
Total net worth	577,935.41
Taxes paid in 1989:	
Federal income tax	26,140.16
Wisconsin income tax	6,434.31
Sun Prairie real estate tax	1,921.66
Arlington County real estate tax	3,032.64
Federal employers tax	178.74
1989 income:	
Congressional salary	85,533.28

Honoraria (2)	3,000.00
Interest IMMA bank account	2,382.66
Bonds HIYield, dividends	3,421.50
Prudential Bache Cap Retirement Future Fund, ordinary interest	305.38
Rent, Sun Prairie house gross \$4,740 net	86.27
Prudential Bache Cap Retirement Future Fund, capital gain loss	(265.00)
NOTE.—Separate property and income of spouse not listed.	

WORLD FOOD DAY TELECONFERENCE REPORT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, October 16 will be the 10th anniversary of World Food Day. In 1989, a teleconference was held on that day to meet the needs of the American public for information regarding the hunger problem. The National Committee for World Food Day, under the leadership of Patricia Young, arranged for the broadcast to reach over 500 receive sites throughout the United States and Canada. The panel of experts included Senator GORE and Dr. Kurien, the head of the world's largest cooperative. They answered some tough questions on energy, biological diversity, population, and other key issues regarding hunger and development.

World Food Day has been a great success. There are now over 430 organizations involved in its activities. It has educated millions of Americans about the problems and solutions surrounding the world hunger crisis.

Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to review the teleconference report. It is available in full from Patricia Young at the National Committee for World Food Day here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the 1989 World Food Day teleconference executive summary be printed in full in the RECORD at this point:

1989 WORLD FOOD DAY TELECONFERENCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sixth annual World Food Day Teleconference, broadcast from the studios of George Washington University in Washington, DC on October 16, linked a distinguished panel of experts to 500 receive sites across the United States and Canada. Because of the interest in, and timeliness of, its theme, *Food, Environment and Development*, it is believed to have been the most widely viewed of any in the series that began in 1984 and the largest single development education broadcast ever organized in the U.S.

World Food Day, held for the first time in 1981 and marking the founding, in 1945, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has captured the imagination of people throughout the world. In the U.S. and Canada, the Day is observed in virtually every community. The U.S. National Committee for World Food Day has grown in membership to 430 private voluntary organizations.

Serving on the teleconference expert panel in 1989 were two distinguished foreign guests, Dr. Verghese Kurien of India,

winner of the prestigious World Food Prize and director of a milk cooperative in his country which is called the largest agricultural development project in the world, and Ambassador Stephen Lewis of Canada, former ambassador to the United Nations who now acts in a personal capacity as special advisor to the secretary-general of the UN on African affairs. They were joined by two Americans, Senator Albert Gore (D-TN) and Dr. Roberta Balstad Miller, director of the National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Science. TV and film star Eddie Albert hosted the program, and PBS chief Washington correspondent Judy Woodruff served as moderator. FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma and Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter also appeared on the program through brief videotaped messages.

THE TELECONFERENCE CONCEPT

In the U.S., the World Food Day teleconference has become a model for development education on global issues, in part because of the enormous growth in interactive participation by official receive sites and the additional millions of viewers accessed through collaborating networks and in part because of the year-around and year-to-year study elements of the project. Its main components are: (1) a Study/Action Packet of print materials, prepared by the non-governmental U.S. National Committee for World Food Day and distributed to all participating schools and other study centers; (2) the three-hour satellite telecast on October 16 composed of three hour-long segments for expert panel presentations, special local site programs and a site-panel question and answer interchange; (3) a written teleconference report including a lengthy section of responses to site questions which could not be taken up during the third hour of the broadcast; and (4) analysis by selected site organizers after year's program to prepare recommendations for the year to come.

All of the teleconference components are designed as college-level curricular aids. More each year, schools are using videotapes of the telecast, the Study/Action Packet and the Teleconference Report as a combined and reusable resource on the teleconference theme or some aspect of it. WFD organizers are now considering ways to offer study guides for faculty to facilitate this use.

THE STUDY/ACTION PACKET

The Study/Action Packet is designed as an integral part of the teleconference program, but it also serves, and is widely used, as a separate study resource by groups not participating in the interactive, official telecast. More than 1,500 copies of the packet were distributed prior to the October broadcast. Funding for the packet was provided through a Biden-Pell Development Education Grant from USAID. General support for the telecast was provided by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day, FAO, the Covenant Presbyterian Church of Scranton PA, the Kraft General Foods World Food Prize, USDA and the Xerox Foundation.

Although not designed to be a comprehensive analysis of the issues subsumed in its *Food, Environment and Development* theme, the packet served as an overview of many of the questions of current public concern. Its main study section in particular brought into focus issues raised in the "Our Common Future" report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

headed by former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Special attention was given in this paper to issues that might divide developed and developing nations in their search for solutions. Detailed analysis was given to problems of food-related natural resources of soil and water, to food implications of global deforestation, to atmospheric pollution and climate change, and to the struggle to reduce contamination from agricultural chemicals. The Study/Action Packet also included a bibliography on current study literature and a special section to assist college teleconference organizers in initiating or expanding their programs.

The entire Study/Action Packet was designed to facilitate local duplication and thousands of copies were made of different parts of the packet for distribution through site organizing groups.

TELECONFERENCE OUTREACH

WFD teleconference outreach grew again in 1989—in the number of interactive sites, in participation in programs organized at the sites, and in pick-up or rebroadcast by cooperating television networks and stations. The number of sites (i.e., locations taking part in the interactive third-hour segment of the broadcast) grew from 125 in 1984 to as many as 500 in 1989. The exact figure cannot be known because participation through specialized networks which do not report individually.

In a separate aspect of the teleconference outreach, the program was used for the fourth year by professional organizations for continuing education credits. Credits were offered in 1989 by the American Dietetic Association and the American Home Economics Association, and, through the Catholic University of America, were offered to clergy and social service professionals.

The number of homes throughout the U.S. and Canada which were accessed by cooperating networks and stations reached into the millions. Networks or chains which offered all or part of the broadcast included the Catholic Telecommunications Network of America, the Learning Channel, Vision Interfaith Satellite Network, the Public Broadcasting Services' Adult Learning Satellite Service and individual PBS, educational TV and cable stations throughout the country.

The outreach of the program also took on an entirely new dimension in 1989 through overseas video relay by the WorldNet Service of the U.S. Information Agency. Pick-up of this WorldNet coverage is expected to expand rapidly in future years through promotion by the international WFD network. National Committees are now formed in over 100 countries and are joined together through the offices of the non-governmental Global Confederation for World Food Day located in Italy.

LOCAL SITE PROGRAMS

Over the six-year experience of organizing the teleconference, the U.S. National Committee for World Day believes the single most important development in the program's evolution has been the rising attention given by site organizers to their own programs on dealing with hunger, whether local, national or global, in conjunction with the national telecast. The original concept for this site activity was for the "middle hour" discussion of the points made by the expert panel in the preceding hour along with preparation of questions to be submitted during the final hour of the telecast.

While this is still a vital part of the teleconference program, more sites each year have gone further, developing full programs within the college setting or involving outreach to surrounding off-campus communities. These site programs sometimes follow the theme of the national broadcast, but also frequently take up local and national hunger and food security issues. Many programs now cover a full day, several days or, in a few cases, a week or more. It was in recognition of this evolving growth that the special section of the 1989 Study/Action Packet on programs organization was prepared with the assistance of 18 colleges with especially successful or innovative programs. This "Manuel of Models" is to be expanded and redistributed in future years.

Another growing aspect of college participation is the growth of interdisciplinary study based on links to food/poverty issues. First contacts of the National Committee office with the colleges tended to be with schools of international agriculture or campus ministry. Today, at various colleges, more than 15 separate schools and departments participate in the teleconference, from anthropology to women's studies and journalism. A special section of the 1990 Study/Action Packet will be designed to encourage and expand curricular integration of the various teleconference components, showing success stories from past years as well as new ideas developed at a special WFD advisory committee meeting of participating colleges held in February of this year.

Off-campus outreach has been another growth area, with organizers and community leaders involved in joint planning of local anti-hunger activities, elected officials and leaders invited to participate in panel programs on food/hunger issues, and food or fundraising activities benefitting local off-campus groups, have led to year-around cooperation in alleviation of local hunger problems.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The telecast from George Washington University television studios opened with an introduction by Eddie Albert followed by a taped welcoming statement on the theme by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma who briefly described the range of environmental problems affecting food production and noted his intention to discuss these in the days ahead with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter. Moderator Judy Woodruff then noted her hope that the program would go beyond statistics of environmental problems into issues of international cooperation, referring specifically to problems dividing the rich and poor countries raised in the Brundtland report. She then introduced the guest panel and asked each to make a brief statement of their positions.

Senator Gore then began the panel discussion by noting the links between the environmental challenge and world population growth, and the consequent pressure on food resources. He said that a crisis was rapidly coming to a head and would require tough decisions, particularly in developed countries, in both domestic and foreign policies. On the foreign side, he specifically mentioned the need to ease the debt burden on poor countries. Ambassador Lewis of Canada then spoke of the same need—for action by the rich countries at home and also in their relations with the developing group—but said he could not see any seriousness on the part of the rich countries to act. He said that critical decisions need to be made in the next decade that would affect

the future of the world, but that the moral leadership was nowhere evident.

Dr. Miller noted that the issues of food, environment and development were closely interconnected and that the response to the problems would have to be on two levels simultaneously—the need for research into the nature and degree of the problems and a second need for corrective political action which she said would be required even before research could be completed. The two would need to go forward together. Dr. Kurien said that he wanted to underscore some of the arguments made by Ambassador Lewis. Using India as an example, he said that the 800 million people of his country could not be denied the fruits of development, and that development inevitably would entail exploitation of resources. He added that since India had a democratically elected government, any leadership which put environmental protection above the basic needs of the people for food and jobs would be quickly rejected.

The moderator noted the apparent conflict in the statements of Dr. Kurien and Sen. Gore, and asked the panelists to comment further on that point. Sen. Gore said there could be no doubt that starvation would have a higher priority than environmental purity, but called for a changed definition of development which would take environmental degradation and resource loss into account. He also said developing countries might be more willing to take strong measures if there was leadership shown in the rich world in solving its own, even larger, problems. Ambassador Lewis underscored the dilemma of financial transfers, pointing out that huge amounts of capital were now moving from poor countries to the rich. Lewis said the natural response of these countries was to say, "Help us with our poverty problem or we won't be able to help on the environment side."

Dr. Kurien said that this smacked of a plea for charity, while in the case of India they felt more need for fairness in trade and other relations such as technology transfer at reasonable cost. But he felt that India could do more to control its population growth, both human and animal. Sen. Gore said he believed the possibility was near when environmentally sound technologies getting locked into the environmentally polluting models of Western development. Also, he noted, there still were areas of importance for knowledge transfer from the poor to the rich countries, citing as an example aspects of biological diversity. Dr. Miller used the example of Madagascar to underscore some of these points. An enormous genetic diversity was being whittled away in that country, she said, as forests were cleared for fuelwood and cropland and also wood for export to meet debt payments. A technology such as solar energy could help to solve all of these problems simultaneously by providing energy, conserving genetic resources and freeing up funds for domestic investment.

Other national examples of problems and solutions were discussed. Sen. Gore noted the emerging concept of debt-for-nature swaps, with some positive examples in Costa Rica. He and Dr. Miller noted an area of converging interest could be the very high use of coal, and consequent carbon emissions, in China and the U.S. Sen. Gore said he had found very great interest in environmentally sound technology not only in China but many other countries he had visited. Ambassador Lewis and Dr. Kurien returned to the need for action in the rich

countries. Dr. Kurien cited reports that methane from Indian rice fields was a contributor to "greenhouse" gas, but so were the emissions caused by automobile air conditions in the U.S. But the U.S., he said, wasn't giving up its air conditioners. Ambassador Lewis said that despite the Brundtland report, already two years old, not a single country in the Western world had changed its policies meaningfully in terms of environmental protection.

Sen. Gore said that he recognized that the U.S. was the largest atmospheric polluter, but that a start on a cleanup had been through the international agreement to reduce chlorofluorocarbons. He added that environmental issues were coming to the front of political concern and that that was a reason for optimism. Dr. Kurien added that despite his comments about international aspects, India internally was very aware of environmental problems and was doing much more than in the past in reforestation and research into environmental technologies such as solar energy. Dr. Miller said there still was not a sufficient sense of urgency and feared that a disaster might have to occur to wake up the world. Ambassador Lewis called on non-governmental organizations of all kinds to step up pressure on their national governments.

THIRD HOUR QUESTION/ANSWER

The third hour of the teleconference was opened with a greeting to participating schools from Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter, who noted that USDA works closely with FAO and other organizations in the search for solutions to food/environment problems and noted that this challenge would open the way to important and exciting career opportunities in the years to come. The moderator began the question and answer part of the program.

Questions from the sites in the third hour (or answered in writing by panelists afterwards) centered around the points raised in the initial presentations. More than 100 questions were received from the sites. Subjects in which there tended to be very broad interest—both in number and geographic spread—included what the main components of a new model of development could be, whether the world would face an absolute food deficit as population rises, and how could the enormous agricultural production capacity of North American farmers be used to support sustainable agriculture.

The responses to these questions by the various panelists showed a wide divergence of views. On development models, there was agreement that some new methods were required to be sure that economic measurements would reflect environmental impact, requiring the pricing of what were formerly considered free goods, such as air and water, and payment of pollution. An area of disagreement was revealed between Ambassador Lewis and Sen. Gore in that Ambassador Lewis felt that this required sharp restrictions on the market economy because corporate auditing would not voluntarily include social costs. Sen. Gore felt that government interference was as often the problem as the solution, that the market had to be used to find the true cost of environmental elements and that there had to be an acceptance of market forces.

On the question of future food supply, Sen. Gore noted that farming skills and technology had always enabled the world to stay ahead of population, but that the new element was that many modern farming techniques that now provide food surpluses

were in themselves environmentally unsustainable—increasing soil erosion and dependency on inorganic chemicals, depleting ground water, etc. Dr. Kurien noted that food security was linked to population growth in a different way, in that food and other benefits of development were the key elements in reining in population. But he said this debate was too often confined to a national context and should include the responsibility of the advanced countries for Third World poverty. Ambassador Lewis doubted there would be a global food shortage and said he disliked the food-population equation. It would be better to have sound policies for each, he said, for separate reasons. Dr. Miller agreed that the key to slowing population growth lay in improved social and economic opportunity, but was less certain that food deficits could be avoided. She noted that the very large gains in food production of the past several decades had stopped and that population was now growing faster than food supply on a global basis.

In answer to questions dealing with the role of North American farmers, Sen. Gore suggested that some of the problems of farmers would be mitigated by a different approach to agriculture which would be more environmentally sound and sustainable. He called for research into farming practices and institutions that will enable us to increase productivity on smaller farms using low-input agricultural methods. This would also benefit developing countries, he added. Dr. Kurien said he thought the governments of the U.S. and Canada should stop trying to make farmers reduce production, but instead seek better ways to use the surplus food to solve food and development problems in the Third World. Ambassador Lewis said he thought the problems of U.S. and Canadian farmers had more to do with the competition with the European Community than with food aid, and that he doubted that food aid could be a major part of the answer. Food aid was important as a moral consideration rather than an economic solution, he said.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, moderator Judy Woodruff and host Eddie Albert noted that despite differences between the panelists there was a strong consensus that the global environmental crisis was developing rapidly and that the links between food security, environmental protection and development progress for the poor countries were inextricably linked.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ROACH

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GEREN. Mr. Speaker, Friday night, May 18, 1990, the Society of Distinguished Americans will present its annual Horatio Alger Award to 12 great Americans who have overcome hardship to achieve notable success in their field. One of those award winners will be a great citizen of Fort Worth, TX, John Roach, chairman of Tandy Corp., but none will be more deserving.

Like other Horatio Alger Award recipients, Roach was not born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth. The only child of John and Agnes Roach, John Roach, Jr., had his

first job waiting on customers in his father's grocery store in Fort Worth. It was in that job that he learned his first lessons about the virtue of hardwork and loyalty.

After earning his bachelor and masters' degrees at Texas Christian University, and working for 2 years at the Texas Consumer Finance Corp., Roach moved on to Tandy Corp., running its data processing operations. It was there that he met Charles Tandy and found the opportunity to become one of this country's most respected business leaders.

While under Charles Tandy, Roach climbed through the ranks of the organization. Three years after Tandy's death in 1981, Roach was named chief executive officer, making him one of the youngest chief executives of a major American company at 42 years old. One year later, board members elected him chairman.

John Roach has come to epitomize the notion of hard work, opportunity, and service to his fellow man. He has dedicated himself to being the best he could be in the three areas that are most important in his life: being a father, a community leader, and business leader.

With his wife, Jean, to whom he has been married for 30 years, he has raised two daughters, Amy, 23 and Lori, 17. He has been active in numerous civic organizations in Tarrant County including the United Way and the Arts Council of Fort Worth and Tarrant County.

But, in many ways, John Roach is still that kid selling groceries in his father's store. When recently asked what he did for a living, he responded, "I peddle a few radios."

This radio peddler has made Tandy's chain of Radio Shack stores into an American institution that rivals McDonalds in national presence and number of franchises. This man, whom his employees affectionally call J.R., has turned the Tandy Corp. into a company with annual sales of more than \$4 billion.

Norman Vincent Peale founded the Society of Distinguished Americans over 40 years ago to motivate and educate young people to the promises held by the free enterprise system. When John Roach receives his Horatio Alger Award this Friday, he will be in the great company of other prestigious Texans; namely, Ross Perot, Trammel Crow, Gov. Bill Clements, Tom Landry, and John Connally.

John Roach and his fellow Alger Award winners could teach us all a thing or two.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HARVARD POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Harvard Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Harvard, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Harvard Police Department—

the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, "Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?"

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Charles Perry and those who serve in the Harvard Police Department:

William Castro, Richard Walters, Edward Smith, John Coates, Keith DeBruin, Ben Lavine.

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST RUSSIAN ORTHODOX GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SINGAC, NJ, ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest reverence and the greatest sense of pride that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding house of worship in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey which, for three-quarters of a century, has been a spiritual focal point and a beacon of faith for countless numbers of worshipers in the greater northern New Jersey area.

I am speaking of St. John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of Singac, NJ, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary in 1990. This landmark occasion will be observed with a gala banquet on June 10, 1990, at the First Russian National Home in Singac. I know this event will be a source of great pride to the entire congregation, and especially to this fine church's spiritual leader, Rt. Rev. George Burdickoff, pastor, and church president, John Humecky.

Mr. Speaker, as a means of providing you and our colleagues with the details of this important church, I would like to insert for the RECORD the official history of St. John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church:

ST. JOHN'S RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CATHOLIC CHURCH

The establishment of churches in Little Falls reflects European conditions which provided the impetus for emigration to America of large numbers of people from a particular region. The year 1880 is generally recognized as the beginning of the change in immigration patterns when the majority of immigrants were no longer from Western European countries. For 40 years following 1880 the majority of immigrants came from Eastern European countries such as Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Germany.

The founders of St. John's Russian Orthodox Church are representative of the new immigration pattern. Difficult economic conditions and persecution of minorities forced many from Galicia and Carpatho-Russia in Austro-Hungary to the New World, and a small group from this area settled in Little Falls and found employment in the carpet mill.

Some of the early residents traveled to Garfield to attend the Russian Orthodox Church of Three Saints and St. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church in Passaic. After several years they gave thought to organizing their own parish although they were few in number.

During the period of massive immigration to the U.S., it was customary that small enclaves of a particular ethnic group set up social organizations to provide social services, including life insurance programs within their own community. In 1914 such a group was organized as St. John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Brotherhood. This group became the founders of the church, holding their first services in the homes of Havrill Dutkevich and Theodore Rock by Rev. Alexander Alehin of Garfield.

It not long before it was decided to erect a church building at which time two lots on the corner of Weaver Street and Van Pelt Place were purchased for \$450, and 2 additional lots were donated by B. Grunauer. Plans for a small wooden church were immediately laid, and construction began with the labor and offerings of the parishioners, John Kobelka, a parishioner, agreed to construct the edifice, and the cornerstone was laid on June 28, 1916. In 1921 the rectory was constructed and the interior of the church was decorated with Holy Icons painted by the pastor, Rev. Nikifor Kepitan-chuk.

With the influx of people to Singac, the parish grew from the original 25 families to a community of approximately 200 families in 1947. This growth necessitated a larger edifice and on January 29, 1950, an Executive Building Committee consisting of Steve Dutko, Peter Kolanich, Walter Kusha, John Kulick, and the Pastor, the Very Rev. Peter Karel, was established and empowered to obtain suitable plans for the new church. It was decided to construct the new church at the same location.

On September 30, 1951, architects S.E. Greydanus and Son were retained to draw the plans and specifications, and on June 25, 1952, a contract with Prospect Builders was signed. The last service held in the old church was on June 22, 1952.

The construction of the new church began immediately and during the period of construction church services were held in Public School No. 3 and the Singac Firehouse. The new edifice was blessed on November 8, 1953 by His Eminence, Most Rev. Leonty.

In 1970 a new parish rectory was erected, and at the same time the Cultural and Education Building was constructed to serve the educational needs of the Sunday School and community athletic programs. Additional property on Tolstoi Place and at the end of Van Pelt Place were purchased amounting to nearly 3 acres. Father Karel retired in 1960 after serving for 22 years and was succeeded by the Rev. Father John Sochka who served until 1967. The Rev. Michael Kirilloff began his pastorate in 1968 and was succeeded in 1971 by the Right Rev. George Burdikoff, the current pastor.

In 1988, the Russian Orthodox Church celebrated its millennium of Russian Ortho-

dox Christianity in Russia. During that year St. John's was honored with a visit from Metropolitan Gideon Novosibirsk, a standing Member of the Bishop's Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church of Russia. Many local parishioners have made pilgrimages to the Mother Church in Moscow also traveling to Kiev and Leningrad.

The church purchased an estate in Montville in 1979, where a chapel, Christ the Savior, was established.

Evidence of the stability of this religious community is the fact that membership has been maintained at 350 families for nearly 40 years since the erection of the new church in 1952. Its members have made many contributions to the Little Falls community including service in the local government and on the school boards.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a portion of the history of this distinguished church that has remained dedicated to helping others and guiding them spiritually. As St. John the Baptist Russian Orthodox Greek, Catholic Church of Singac celebrates its 75th anniversary, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for both the service and guidance it has provided for its community, State, and Nation.

FARMERS AND THE LAND

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, "It is the countryside that needs preserving * * * especially the land still farmed around the cities," so writes Henry Fairlie in the attached piece from the April 1 issue of "The New Republic."

And while, as Fairlie writes, Americans often think first of protecting the majesty and drama of the Grand Tetons or the Rockies, we seem to have forgotten that part of America where, "everywhere it is soft, rolling and green with little streams, and small roads that dip and rise and twist."

"Get in a van and drive across Pennsylvania," Fairlie advises or through, "Ohio—Indiana, Wisconsin—Minnesota—Iowa—Missouri—even eastern Kansas: Across and through them all, you could not ask for lovelier land."

Americans marvel at the loveliness of Britain, at the tiny villages of France and Holland. Is Vermont in October less astonishing?

Have you driven across the heart of Iowa and not admired the endless stretches of Lush August Green interrupted only by the barns, silos, and white clapboard farmhouses?

Have you seen the Amish farms in Lancaster County, PA, or the stone farmhouse in Pennsylvania's Chester and Bucks Counties, built before the revolution?

Have you been in the Hudson Valley or the old mill towns of western Massachusetts?

Mr. Speaker, if you have not, then I advise that you do so quickly. These reminders of what America once was are rapidly disappearing.

Efforts to protect them have largely failed; at the Federal level, there is really no effort at all.

This is why so many of us believe the people are way ahead of Congress and the administration in seeking ways to protect the America countryside.

As Mr. Fairlie writes, "The United States has no Federal or even any strong State legislation like Britain's Great Town and County Planning Act, passed in 1947 * * *."

As chairman of the Oversight Subcommittee on the Interior Committee, I know what Mr. Fairlie is talking about. In hearings over the last year, I have seen it face to face in Killington, VT, where a ski developer wants to cross and mar the Appalachian Trail, in the Hudson Valley where a developer wants to develop the last and largest privately owned parcel of land in metropolitan New York, at Fort Meade, MD, midway between Baltimore and Washington where the Army wants to sell the largest open space left between those two cities to housing developers, at Gettysburg where developers now have the right to build condos adjacent to the battlefield itself.

In New York and Maryland, in Vermont and Pennsylvania, we have no Rockies or Grand Canyon, few areas suitable for wilderness, few rivers still wild and scenic. But we have the countryside, the countryside where America was born and raised and where she lies slowly dying from abuse and neglect.

Henry Fairlie sees it, Americans everywhere see it and weep. Fairlie is right when he writes, "The beauty of America is about to be lost forever."

FARMERS AND THE LAND

(By Henry Fairlie)

If I had been elected president last year, I would have vetoed the farm credit relief legislation. The measure was a knee-jerk (if not simply a jerk's) response to the plight of some farmers on the part of not only legislators from the farm states but far too many city Democrats. It proposed the kind of bailout that has brought government aid to needy groups into so much disrepute. But having said that, farming still needs our support.

Whenever there is a "farm crisis," the ignorance and prejudices of our urban society are revealed. There is almost no understanding, or even attempt at understanding, our interest in sustaining a healthy agriculture, and with it a vigorous, distinct rural society. Most of the commentary on farming is written by people who were not raised on a farm; have perhaps never been and certainly never worked on a farm. Rather they use the countryside for skiing, wilderness hiking, white-water rafting, or summering in some irrepressibly quaint cottage or condominium on the edge of a potato field not too far from the interstate.

Generations of piffle spoken in defense of the small farmer by farmers and city folk alike have created a false picture of him. The phrases "small farmer" and "family farmer" have to be used with care these days, because technology has so altered the character of farming. For the moment we may speak of the individual farmer. Our interest in preserving the individual farmer is not primarily utilitarian. We do not have farmers only to supply us with food. If the efficient production of food were our only interest, we could virtually do without the individual farmer.

It is also difficult to defend the individual farmer on the ground that his "way of life" is a model for us all. Farmers are not notice-

ably selfless or public-spirited. What most French peasants did after the Second World War was hide their wheat until the price of flour in the devastated and starving cities of France skyrocketed, a meanness that cannot be attributed solely to the fact that they were French. There is cockfighting in the San Joaquin Valley. There is dogfighting in Dane County, Wisconsin. My daughter is manager of the clinic of the Dane County Humane Society, and therefore knows something about it. Her stories about the way of life of some Wisconsin farmers can make your hair stand on end. Closeness to the soil may yield an earthiness of spirit, but that earthiness does not then necessarily yield hearts overflowing with human kindness.

Our main reason for sustaining the individual farmer is stronger and more urgent. The 1980 census was the first since 1820 to show that the rural areas are growing more rapidly than the cities. We have known from the statistics that this has been happening since the early 1970s. But it took a long journey around the country this summer to show me how massive this movement is. It is happening from coast to coast, from the tropics to the snows. This dispersal of population is reaching the same scale as the movement to the cities that had more or less been completed by the early decades of this century.

The main reasons for it are simple. First technology no longer needs concentrations of resources—water, power, coal, and a network of heavy transport—which the smoke-stack industries could find only in the big cities. Second, people are fed up with commuting from ever more distant suburbs to high-rise offices downtown and are putting a new value on ease of access to the countryside for their increasing leisure.

In many small cities there is another attraction. The new industries like to be near a university or college and draw on its resources for research and its graduates for recruitment. State College, Pennsylvania, had a population of only 36,130 in 1980, yet the Bureau of Census had to declare Centre County in which it stands a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area because State College (with the campus of Penn State right in its center) has been drawing new industries whose workers then disperse into the surrounding towns and villages.

Centre County is lovely—still, for now. But one cannot but wonder what will happen to it by 2000. What will happen can be seen in Santa Clara County, California, otherwise known as Silicon Valley. Even in 1950 Santa Clara had a population of less than 300,000. It is now more than four times as large. What in 1950 was still one of the loveliest and most fertile orchards in America—the whole county an orchard—is now only the latest, and one of the worst, example of the urban or suburban or exurban or urban sprawl that Americans never seem to have the will, wish, interest, foresight, vision, or simple care to prevent. Silicon Valley is a pox on California, and insofar as it represents an American blindness it is a national disgrace.

Where was the Sierra Club as the sprawl into Santa Clara began? Probably trying to save one more redwood, when America has more redwoods than any country sensibly needs. It is not the wilderness that needs protecting in America: America has so much wilderness it is ridiculous. It is the countryside that needs preserving, and that means the farmed land. It means especially the

land still farmed round the cities. This countryside is not Nature, but Nature made civil: made civil by man and kept civil by the farmer, generation after generation.

Americans talk too often only to the grandeur in their land—the Rockies, the Grand Canyon, the Mojave Desert. They go to England (or France or Italy) and come back praising its soft landscape, its green pastures, its little hedgerow, its country lanes. Get in a van and drive across Pennsylvania, or across the whole of the Middle West, and everywhere it is soft, rolling, and green, with little streams, and small roads that dip and rise and twist. Ohio—Indiana—Wisconsin—Minnesota—Iowa—Missouri—even eastern Kansas: across and through them all, you could not ask for lovelier land. This America could not be more comely, and everywhere, without exception, it has been made and kept by the farmer. It is not, and will not be, safe with anyone else.

For there is another threat to the true countryside of America: the increasing leisure and thirst for the outdoors of the new affluent city people of the high-technology and service economy. People who use the country for recreation do not keep it. They destroy it. No one trashes the country more than the skiers. First they scar a mountainside, just as plainly as does strip-mining. Then round the base of the mountain grow subdivisions and ribbons of chalets. In come the boutiques and delis, the squalor of our time. Have you seen Vermont—lately? Look around Mount Killington: for mile after mile is a land tortured and screaming, the work of the skiers.

Go anywhere—the beauty of America is about to be lost forever. The land will become acres and acres of wilderness, huge protected ranches for Robert Redford, sprawling encampments of the high-technology industries, and ribbons of weekend homes, summer homes, second homes, and recreation resorts. Look at Lake Tahoe.

I often wonder what picture comes to David Stockman's mind when someone says "America." Can it only be of silicon chips? (Even they are not doing very well in Santa Clara—not nearly as reliably as the orchards did for so long.) The United States has no federal or even any strong state legislation like Britain's great Town and Country Planning Act, passed in 1947, which not even Margaret Thatcher has thought to dismantle. Who is going to save the true land of America? You cannot trust most of the environmentalists. They are protectors not of the land, but of the privileged. We have only the farmer, whose own self-interest, not any idealism, makes him keep the land for us. Sustaining him for this purpose is vision.

On Vashon Island off Seattle in the Puget Sound—an island to which I went by ferry to visit a friend—I gazed all afternoon across the broad waters to Mount Rainier. In the dusk of the evening a young doe came down and stood in the Sound. The local authority has been given the power to buy farmland that is threatened by developers, then to lease it back to the farmers, so that the farmland may be kept in perpetuity. That is all that is needed. That vision, that legislation, the small amount of funding.

But can the individual "small," "family" farmer even then survive? The answer is "Yes." In some commodities, especially the farther you go west, "agribusiness" is king (although even then not unchallenged). But you cannot expand, say, a dairy farm the way you can a wheat farm in Kansas, or

even a beef-cattle feedlot in Colorado. Dairy farming requires constant attention to, knowledge of, even intimacy with, the herds of cows. Hogs too are rather particular about who looks after them. I could take you to a hog farm in Ohio that is about to be passed on to the son. I could take you to a 60-acre grape farm in New York—and even a ranch in Montana which is in the hands of the fourth generation of a family.

Wherever these people are, the loveliness of this land is safe. Wherever they are driven out, the land is trashed and not brought back. It is up to Americans to decide whether they wish their country to remain the only one of such size in the world in which particular beauty is kept. It means saying the individual, now not so small, but still often "family" farmer.

A BUSINESS SUCCESS STORY

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to alert my colleagues to an article in the May 15 Washington Post about the remarkable success of Dresser Industries and its chairman and CEO, Jack Murphy, in my home of Houston.

The article chronicles the Bush administration's recent award to Dresser for its tremendous exporting of high-quality industrial tools around the world. Last year, Dresser sold \$64 million in industrial tools—exporting twice as many products as its nearest U.S. competitor.

All this takes place at a time when conventional wisdom suggests that U.S.-based manufacturing can no longer compete effectively in world markets. The article indicates that if there is a secret behind Dresser's success, it's a simple, commonsense management strategy and a good, workable relationship with union and non-union employees.

I am inserting this article in the RECORD because I think that Mr. Murphy's and Dresser's success story can be an aspiration for many American businesses.

[From the Washington Post, May 15, 1990]

DRESSER'S HIGH ROAD TO SUCCESS—TOOLMAKER FOCUSED ON QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Stuart Auerback)

HOUSTON, May 14.—Today, the industrial tool division of Dresser Industries Inc., is a Texas-sized success story.

Its \$500 pneumatically powered screwdrivers, its \$3,000 angle nut wrenches and its \$10,000 precision drills are sold around the world to manufacturers of cars, planes, power generators and oil refining equipment.

Sales totaled \$64 million last year, a 25 percent increase over four years ago, and its exports have doubled in that period, accounting for one third of sales.

And it did all this while staying at home, at a time when competitive pressures and conventional wisdom seemed to dictate a retreat from U.S.-based manufacturing.

It was in 1983 that Dresser Tool came to the crossroads. The dollar's value was at record highs then against the Japanese yen and other international currencies, enabling foreign competitors to cut prices on import-

ed tools and flood the U.S. market while boosting the price of U.S.-made exports in foreign markets.

To survive the high dollar, Dresser's U.S. competitors opened production centers in low-cost Asian countries such as South Korea.

But T.R. Hurst, president of Dresser Tool, decided to take his company on a different tack—focusing on high quality, expensive products, all made in the United States. He emphasized service and, once the company gained ground domestically in its chosen niches, he aggressively expanded its sales operations overseas.

"We know that we have got to be competitive in manufacturing in the world market. If we couldn't compete in the world, we couldn't compete domestically," said Hurst. "We sat here [in 1983], looked at ourselves and said, 'We are going to be competitive with a made in the USA product.' We decided not to be the biggest but to be profitable and to build on service, quality and technical support. We left the low-cost tool business to others."

It worked. Yesterday, Dresser Tool, one of 18 divisions of Dresser Industries, was honored by the Bush administration for its strong export performance, winning a presidential citation that was presented by Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher. Commerce officials said that Dresser Tool exports twice as many of its products as its nearest U.S. competitor.

Mosbacher praised Dresser for "turning in a Texas-sized performance. . . . Remaining competitive through advanced manufacturing technology is one of the keys to helping America expand its exports," he added.

Dresser tools are used in aircraft facilities around the world, both to build new planes and to repair existing ones. They have been purchased by major U.S. and foreign car manufacturers for plants in this country and overseas. After selling to the West German factories of automakers such as BMW, Audi and Volkswagen, marketing Vice President M.L. "Jack" McDonald said the company has begun moving into Japanese car plants in this country and Britain and aims eventually to crack the Japanese domestic manufacturing market.

"These are not your dime-store tools," said Hurst, whose company has added a new line of pneumatically powered multiple-headed tools—a series of wrenches or screwdrivers attached to one power source—that cost as much as \$150,000 each.

"Our tools are not designed for low-cost manufacture. They are designed to fit the worker's hand . . . when he has to use them eight hours a day. We are not going to win contracts because we are the low boys. We are going to win because we have something better to sell," Hurst said.

Dresser Tool took a big gamble in 1983 when it decided to become a successful exporter while expanding domestic sales. The company completely restructured its manufacturing operation and forged a strong cooperative alliance with its unionized work force that allowed it to cut through antiquated rules and provide the flexibility needed to compete with low-cost foreign manufacturers.

"Had we not done something eight years ago, we might not be where we are today. If our costs had kept going up, we'd be in deep trouble," said Hurst.

"If we hadn't moved overseas," added McDonald, "we would have opened the door for new competition here."

Before moving overseas, though, Dresser had to set its domestic manufacturing house

in order. "We don't have anything fancy. You will see a lot of common sense manufacturing here," said Hurst.

Such as bringing to and machine parts to each workstation instead of having well-paid (average salary \$14.50 an hour, \$35,000 a year) machine-tool operators wasting time standing around the toolshed. Or making the workers responsible for cleaning their own areas, freeing 17 of 20 sweepers to learn better-paid manufacturing jobs.

The company upgrade the equipment, and under the law work rules employees move from one computerized machine to another as the work flow dictates.

"A flexible work is a key to our quality," said Mark A. Ideus, manager of shop operations, who started out on the factory 21 years ago and was the local president for the International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers 12 years ago before joining management.

So Maxie Mendoza is happy to do two jobs at once. While his computerized machine tool is performing complex grinding and drilling operations on a precision angle-head wrench—a job that takes 10 to 12 minutes—Mendoza assembles a component for another machine, fitting one part into another by hand.

To union President Willie Allen, who has worked here for 18 years, this kind of flexibility makes sense. "If they get the business, we make the parts. That's my job. It works out real good," said Allen.

"This is a union operation and we build a United States product made in the U.S.A. by union workers."

A TRIBUTE TO THE METHUEN POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of National Police Week to pay tribute to the Methuen Police Department for their dedicated and outstanding service to the people of Methuen, MA, in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

Each day the newspapers are full of stories of violence and lawbreaking which others have to resolve. These "others" are the brave officers of the Methuen Police Department—the public servants on the front line who enforce the laws that we create. These men and women ensure that we remain a nation ruled by law and order; that our neighborhoods are not held hostage to the threats of criminals; and that justice is served.

Our country is a better place for the professionalism of these police officers who have offered their lives to serve the common belief that justice is an inherent right. How many of us can answer so courageously the question, Are you prepared to offer your life in service to your community?

Too often we wait until it is too late, until some brave officer is struck down, to say thanks for a job well done. Let us take this time to recognize the contributions of Chief Donald DeSantis and those who serve in the Methuen Police Department:

Angelo M. Alaimo, Joseph D. Alaimo, Vincent A. Alaimo, Albert F. Ange, Shae A. Badour, M.W. Blanchette, William H. Brown,

Gary, J. Cloutier, Donald J. Craig, Shaun, M. Cronin, Stephen P. Debe.

David R. DeBurro, Donald DeSantis, Thomas E. Donovan, John A. Earnshaw, Michael J. Ewing, Walter A. Flanagan, Walter E. Fleming, Thomas A. Fram, Larry F. Giordano, Richard A. Grant, Edward J. Guy.

Raymond Guy, Joseph M. Harb, Michael E. Hates, Michael J. Havey, N.A. Higginbottom, Tod B. Himmer, Frederic E. Hoyle, Richard B. Kirkman, Frank E. Korn, Michael J. Lahey, Frank J. LaScola.

Donald J. Lavigne, David A. Lee, Patricia J. Lough, William A. Lough, Bruce A. MacDougall, Maria Maiuri, Carolyn J. Marcello, Kevin J. Martin, Thomas F. McMenamon, James A. Mellor, Daniel J. Merrill.

Roland J. Mignault, Russell B. Moynihan, Robert A. Murad, Terrence F. Neel, Christine A. Nicolosi, Larry J. Phillips, Richard N. Pilz, Donald A. Privitera, William E. Rayno, Jose L. Santiago.

Joseph A. Scully, Anthony T. Simone, William E. Sieone, Joseph E. Solomon, David P. Stead, Alfred J. Torrisi, Richard N. True, Kevin S. Waithe, Jon P. Walsh, Michael J. Wnek.

DRIVING MISS DAISY

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, after 664 performances, Alfred Uhry's play "Driving Miss Daisy" has closed in Atlanta's Alliance Studio Theatre, making it the longest running production there.

But the poignant story of an elderly Jewish woman and her black chauffeur lives on. Their special relationship spanning several decades has captured the hearts of all Americans in the Academy Award-winning movie of the same name, starring Jessica Tandy and Morgan Freeman.

The following article by Atlanta Journal-Constitution writer Eileen M. Drennen chronicles the closing of "Miss Daisy" in Atlanta and captures the very essence of that wonderful experience in a few well-chosen words.

RECORD-BREAKING RUN ENDS AS IT PLAYED— WITH DIGNITY

(By Eileen M. Drennen)

"Driving Miss Daisy" will always have a special hold on Atlanta.

Native son Alfred Uhry's Pulitzer Prize-winning play is the city's longest-running theater production. It is responsible for bringing Atlanta people and events to life on stages from New York to Copenhagen to Moscow, and for bringing the city to the big screen in this year's Oscar-winning film version.

So you might have expected "Driving Miss Daisy's" last stand at the Alliance Studio Theatre to be filled with tears and fanfare and ballyhoo. But much like the play itself, Sunday afternoon's farewell stage performance—No. 664—was a restrained but dignified affair.

The three stars—DeAnn Mears as the feisty Jewish widow Daisy, William Hall Jr. as her patient and perceptive black chauffeur Hoke, and Al Hamacher as Daisy's son, Boolie—held hands as they took their bows.

Then they graciously accepted bouquets containing white daisies, cradled them in their arms and walked offstage.

There was no second or third or fourth curtain call. Just a warm, polite standing ovation.

It somehow fits the play's genteel Southern character.

The final performance wasn't planned to coincide with Mother's Day, but the fact that it did added a certain resonance.

The sellout audience of 200 was mainly mothers whose husbands and children had brought them.

Ginny Marchant of Marietta came with husband Bill thanks to two Mother's Day tickets from her daughter. Peg Coleman—visiting from Virginia—came with daughter Jayne Johnson of Dunwoody.

"We got tickets the first time we called this weekend," Ms. Johnson said with glee. "Someone had turned in their tickets. We haven't seen the movie yet, We wanted to see the play first."

While watching the actors develop the relationship between Daisy and Hoke, audience members sniffled and wiped away tears when you might expect them to—in the scene when Miss Daisy tells Hoke he's her best friend, and at the end, when Hoke feeds Miss Daisy pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving because her hands shake too much to feed herself.

It was, like the play, filled with the spirit of family.

"One of the scenes of 'Driving Miss Daisy' has to do with the bonds between parents and children, and in this case, as in so many cases now, where parents have cared for children, then it becomes the children's responsibility to care for the parents," said Sandra Deer, the Alliance's resident playwright.

The Alliance Theatre family—the actors, stage crew and support staff—were treated to a special celebration after the performance. In the Woodruff Arts Center's Circle Room, they drank iced tea and champagne and feasted on "Hoke's fried chicken" and greens.

"It's been a real privilege to do the play here in Atlanta," Mr. Hall said. He leaves for Gainesville, Fla., on Tuesday for yet another production of "Daisy." (His understudy, Kenny Leon, will play Hoke in four special Alliance matinees for high schools this week).

He will play the same part in Gainesville, but Mr. Hall doesn't think it will be quite the same.

"Everybody's been like family here, and that's the worst part—leaving family behind," he said. "And if I say any more, I'm gonna start to cry."

Stagehand Jonathan Dew, 25, said "Driving Miss Daisy" got better every time he saw it—and he saw it 500 times.

"Mary Nell [Santacroce, the Alliance's original Daisy] said it best," he said. "She said it was like good music, like Mozart—every day you hear a new note, you hear something new in the show that rings true."

The "Daisy" lovefest with Atlanta lasted some 20 months at the Alliance Studio Theatre. It began Sept. 28, 1988, with Ms. Santacroce and Mike Hodge as Hoke.

The off-Broadway production in New York, which preceded the Alliance's staging, starred Dana Ivey (Ms. Santacroce's daughter) and Morgan Freeman (both of whom won Obies for their performances). Mr. Freeman went on to star with Jessica Tandy in the film version, which was shot in Druid Hills and around Atlanta. Last March, the

movie won four Oscars, including best picture, actress (Miss Tandy), screenplay adaptation (Mr. Uhry) and makeup.

While the play's delicate wit and charm speak to everyone, Atlantans especially embraced "Daisy." They have often driven the same roads as Hoke and Daisy.

For her part, Ms. Santacroce—who performed as Daisy until last New Year's Eve—was philosophical about the end of what's come to be called "Atlanta's play."

"It's like a flower," said Ms. Santacroce. "It can't stay in full bloom. That's not the way things work. We've got to let it have its day, and then turn it into a memory."

REFORM IN ALBANIA MUST BEGIN WITH ATONEMENT FOR PAST INJUSTICES

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, Albania has recently indicated that it will begin to lift the veil of totalitarian oppression with which it has been shrouded for the last 50 years. No doubt the ongoing repudiation of communism around the world is a major factor in this decision. But, regardless of the underlying reasons, freedom-loving people around the world should be pleased. Albania has been far to long, a self-annointed social and political pariah isolated by its anachronistic adherence to the policies of the great villain, Joseph Stalin.

Yet, even as we welcome this opening we must not be blind to the past, for although the past may be forgiven it cannot be ignored. Only by examining the conditions as they have existed in Albania for the last half century, will we understand what lies ahead—and what must be done before moving on.

What we learn from our examination leads inexorably to the conclusion that the road to freedom in Albania will not be an easy one, for the history of Albania is one of infamy, oppression, religious persecution, and blatant disregard for human rights. The Communist Government of Albania must shoulder the responsibility for the injustices it has heaped on its ethnic community—particularly Albanians of Greek ancestry.

Today, there remain more than 400,000 ethnic Greeks in Albanian, survivors in what can only be termed a war of cultural genocide. In the past, ethnic Greeks were targeted as the Communist government attempted to subvert various ethnic groups to the collective will of tyranny. Uprooted from their ancestral homes, ethnic Greeks were forced to resettle in other parts of the country—geographically severed from family and lifetime friends. To ensure the destruction of ethnic identity, families with "inappropriate surnames" were obliged to change them. The Greek orthodox religion was outlawed because it was seen as a devious element to the propitiation of communism. Atheism became the official policy. Priests and religious leaders were jailed. Churches were closed or torn down. Believers were forced to subvert their religious beliefs or face the wrath of the Albanian Government.

Yet, the Greek Albanians persevered; perhaps beaten into silence they have not been beaten into submission. Isolated and driven from their churches, they remain close to their God. They have been torn from their homes but they have never been torn from their heritage, and though lacking the strength of arms to oppose their oppressors they remain undefeated.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no true repentance without atonement. I ask each of my colleagues to remember this and join with me in pledging that ethnic Greeks and other long suffering citizens of Albania are not betrayed by false promises or cosmetic changes. The tribulations of the ethnic Greek people of Albania may have been largely shielded from the world, yet these people have never abandoned their faith and hope that one day their persecutions would end. Let us welcome Albania into the world community, but only an Albania which celebrates the diversity of its people, recognizing the infamy of its past, and the willingness to redress the injustices heaped upon its oppressed people. We must accept no less, for to do so would be a betrayal of the sacred trust owed to those who have suffered so much.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE RESOLUTION TO DEDICATE OCTOBER 1990, AS NATIONAL BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to designate October 1990, as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Joining me in sponsoring this resolution is Congresswoman MORELLA. Our collaboration underscores the point that the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer is an issue of concern to everyone, immune from partisanship.

Breast cancer has become the second leading cause of cancer death for American women. It is estimated that there will be 150,000 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1990, 44,000 of which are expected to result in death. Breast cancer incidence rates have increased about 1 percent per year since the early 1970's, including a 20-percent jump in the first half of the 1980's. One in every ten American women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Additionally, about 900 American men will be diagnosed with breast cancer during 1990, of whom about 300 are expected to die.

In short, breast cancer incidence remains at a staggering level with no decrease in sight. However, the rate of breast cancer mortality is entirely subject to change.

Early detection of breast cancer, through self-examinations, clinical examinations, and screening mammography, can result in a 5-year survival rate of nearly 100 percent and significantly minimize its consequences. Studies have documented the decrease in breast cancer deaths attributable to early detection,

particularly due to screening mammography's ability to detect cancers too small to be felt by even experienced examiners. Mammograms can also reveal additional lesions too small to be felt once an initial lump has been detected.

Yet, vast numbers of American women do not regularly avail themselves of the advantages of early detection. In some cases it is due to the lack of access to screening mammography because of socioeconomic factors. In other cases, the cost of a mammogram or physical exam keeps women from requesting them. In still other cases it is simply due to an absence of information or a presence of fear.

One of the first steps we must take is to further educate both the public and physicians about the importance of and means for early detection of breast cancer. Women must be encouraged to request procedures for early detection and physicians must be encouraged to recommend them. An awareness of the disease and its mitigation must become better integrated into America's medical routines.

Although today we take a step toward increasing reliance on breast cancer early detection and treatment, the next steps must follow promptly. National Breast Cancer Awareness Month is a good start, but we must not settle for commemoratives.

In 1988, my effort to offer mammography benefits to Medicare patients was successful, as coverage was extended through the Catastrophic Care Act. But, with the act's repeal last year, no mammography benefits remained. Consequently, I introduced H.R. 3701 to restore those benefits. Other Members have introduced bills that follow this same philosophy.

These bills must be the real focus of our efforts. National Breast Cancer Awareness Month must be proclaimed. The month must be utilized, however, to extend the coverage that we are promoting. It is a perfect opportunity to put our money where our mouths are.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me and Representative MORELLA in taking the first step. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the resolution to dedicate October 1990, as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

**A TRIBUTE TO FATHER ALBERT
J. SHAMON**

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to pay tribute to Father Albert J. Shamon of Auburn, NY, who will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the holy priesthood tomorrow. My colleague from Syracuse, Hon. JIM WALSH, joins me in this tribute to this central New York institution.

Father Albert is a native of Auburn, one of eight children born to Asad and Netti Shamon. Growing up, he attended St. Aloysius School and attended high school in Auburn. He then studied at St. Andrew's and St. Bernard's Seminary in Rochester, NY and was ordained to the priesthood in 1940. He also received a M.A. in history from Canisius College.

Through the years Father Shamon has continued his studies in spiritual theology at the

Dominican House of Studies in Chicago; biblical theology at Glenn Ellyn; Maryknoll House of Studies, Chicago; and sabbatical at Louvain University in Belgium. Father Shamon taught at St. Andrews, St. Bernards, and McAully College. He has been pastor throughout the diocese of Rochester, including parishes in Rochester, Victor, and Waterloo, NY, and presently is the administrator at St. Isaac Jogues in Fleming, NY.

Father Shamon is well known throughout the diocese as a speaker and lecturer. He has written a weekly column for many years which appears in the Catholic Courier, the diocesan newspaper. He is the author of many books including "Behind the Mass," "Treasure Untold," "First Steps to Sanctity," as well as a number of periodicals. He has most recently completed published works on "Confession," "The Rosary," and "Prayer."

When Fulton J. Sheen became bishop of Rochester, he named Father Albert his "vicar" for education. Father has been instrumental in maintaining and strengthening the Catholic schools system throughout the diocese and especially the Catholic inner city schools of Rochester. He worked very closely with bishop Sheen through the bishop's tenure in Rochester.

Father Shamon continues his active priesthood. During the past weeks, he has lectured in Ohio and spent a week speaking in Connecticut. He will celebrate his 50th anniversary in Rome with a scheduled visit with his Holiness Pope Paul II. He will then travel to Medjugoric, Yugoslavia, on a pilgrimage to that shrine. Father Shamon continues his weekly column and also has a weekly radio broadcast which is carried by four radio stations in his area.

On behalf of my colleague from neighboring Syracuse and our many constituents whose lives have been touched by Father Shamon, I want to congratulate him on 50 years of distinguished service to his fellow man.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN H. MORGAN

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Allen H. Morgan, a lifelong outdoor enthusiast and environmental advocate, who passed away this week at the age of 64.

As early as 1953, Allen's dismay about the loss of open space to development led him to found the Sudbury Valley Trustees. Under his skillful stewardship, the Trustees grew to its current membership of nearly 2,400, and acquired, through gifts and purchase, nearly 1,200 acres in eight Massachusetts towns. SVT has also been instrumental in preserving several thousand additional acres now protected by public agencies.

Under Allen Morgan's guidance, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, where he was executive vice president from 1957 to 1980, grew from a membership of 2,500 to over 30,000, becoming the region's largest environmental organization. Allen was instrumental in passage of Massachusetts' Wetlands Protec-

tion Act and was a leader in energy conservation.

Words like "farsighted," "tenacious," and "imaginative" come to mind when remembering Allen. He was a conservationist long before it was fashionable, and an inspiring public speaker who could galvanize his audience into action. His untiring spirit, unwavering beliefs, and powers of persuasion brought him success time and time again as he rescued thousands of acres of open space from the threat of development.

Allen's extensive community involvement and list of honors garnered during his long career are too numerous to list here. Suffice to say he was a leader in local government and lent his expertise on the boards of several other conservation organizations. He was awarded several honorary degrees, and was recently named an "environmental master," by the EPA. He was awarded the Thoreau-Muir Wilderness Prize from the Walden Earth-care Congress.

I join Allen's numerous friends, admirers, and colleagues in mourning the loss of an extraordinary and talented man. Cognizant of the importance of preserving the delicate balance between the needs of man and those of nature, Allen Morgan was, as one local paper commented, "an environmentalist who was not an elitist, a progressive who saw the need for development. He could embrace it within the balanced framework he brought to life, without compromising the essential birthright of river, stream, and field that a civilized society had to persevere."

Although Allen had a healthy Yankee skepticism toward elected officials, he was willing to work with me to protect three beautiful and historic rivers flowing through the Fifth Congressional District. Like other projects he initiated, this one has taken on a life of its own, and his energy has given the effort the spirit and momentum needed to succeed. The passage of the wild and scenic study bill for the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers, S. 2262 and H.R. 4227, will be our lasting memorial to an environmental hero who will be sorely missed.

**ARIF MARDIN IS TURKISH-
AMERICAN MAN OF THE YEAR**

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on April 12, 1990, I had the opportunity to hear a truly inspirational speech delivered by Arif Mardin before the Assembly of Turkish American Associations. Born in Istanbul, Turkey, Mr. Mardin achieved his fame as a record producer in our country. Arif Mardin has demonstrated that with a lot of hard work, dreams can come true. For Members of Congress who believe the "American Dream" is dead, the Arif Mardin story is a must.

SPEECH GIVEN BY ARIF MARDIN ON MAY 12, 1990, AT THE WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL AFTER RECEIVING THE TURKISH-AMERICAN MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

Ambassador and Mrs. Kandemir, Minister Imren Aykut, Senator and Mrs. Byrd, Congressman Burton, Congressman Moody, President and Mrs. Tunca Iskir, President-Elect and Mrs. Ali Sevin, distinguished guests.

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the members of the Board of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations for bestowing such a distinction on me. I would like to thank Mr. Ali Sevin and Mr. Tunca Iskir for presenting this award. My family and I are indeed thrilled and honored on this day.

It is impossible for me not to think of the past on such an occasion, not to remember how it all started and I would like to tell my listeners a little about it.

I was born in Istanbul, Turkey. In my family there are many people who chose the Government, the Army, law, religion, banking, teaching and business as a profession. In my family, especially in those days, music was considered as a hobby, a pastime, something to be enjoyed in one's spare time, but not as a way to earn one's living.

Yet how is it that I am now in this country, the producer and winner of this year's Grammy Award for the "Record of the Year"? Some of you may even wonder what a record producer is, what he does.

Well, a record producer is a music man, in total charge of all aspects and stages of the recording and completion of a phonograph record. His role in the making of a record can be likened to that of a director making a movie. He directs, guides and orchestrates the project to a successful finish.

How did I get to be a record producer? I must say that it was a long and difficult road and it all started with the records that my sisters used to listen to in our house in Istanbul. I must have been about five years old when the strains of American big bands, the Andrews Sisters, Bing Crosby and other performers entered my consciousness as I played with my toys. I did not begin to appreciate Turkish music until much later in my life. When I was ten years old I purchased my first Duke Ellington record. My astute and observant mother sensing some talent in me insisted on my taking piano lessons. Slowly, my ambition crystallized. I wanted to become a jazz composer and arranger. What attracted me to jazz music was its being built on individual expression. This trait is typical of America and is like a magnet to young people all over the world.

By the time I had reached sixteen years of age I had become a wide-eyed junior member of a clique of fanatical jazz enthusiasts in Istanbul. This group which included Cuneyt Sermet, the notable jazz connoisseur (an important musical influence on my life at that time) and the wellknown saxophonist and band leader the late Ismet Siral used to hold jam sessions whenever it could. Our heroes were Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie. It was then that I started to try my hand at composing.

Later, when I joined the Arto Hacaduryan Big Band I started to write orchestrations on a strictly trial and error basis. While all this musical activity was dominating a part of my life, my education progressed in a somewhat different, more conservative direction. I attended the English High School for Boys and graduated from the Economics and Commerce Faculty of Istanbul University. It was understood within the family that

after I completed a postgraduate course in Business Administration at the London School of Economics I would join the firm Turkpetrol where my father was Chairman of the Board. All went according to the master plan until Dizzy Gillespie came to Istanbul with his big band. Dizzy and Quincy Jones (now a giant in the music industry) encouraged me and helped me. The fire that had been smoldering in my heart, my desire for a career in music was rekindled.

Looking back after so many years, it is not difficult to realize why my father was not very enthusiastic about my ambitions. When he asked me what a jazz arranger would do, how he would earn his living, the job description I gave him was so nebulous that I can well understand why he started to worry about my future. But I still felt that I had to try. The decision was not easy. It entailed leaving behind a very comfortable life, a loving family, friends and a secure job and embark on what even our friends called an adventure.

At that time, my wife Latife and I had been married for less than a year. It was only because of her fierce courage, her belief in me and her many sacrifices that we were able to start our joint venture. The dreams we dreamt and the plans we made came true because she was there by my side, always.

In 1958, my compositions earned me a scholarship at the Berklee College of Music in Boston, Massachusetts. I travelled first, Latife joined me later. America—ah, yes, the United States at last—I was elated and yet to the same time I felt very tentative and very scared. Learning new customs, adapting to a new way of life while trying to prove myself to the folks back home was not easy. What truly helped me in those difficult days was the warmth, the friendship and generosity shown by the people in Boston and the Berklee College of Music. I thank them all, especially Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Berk and Herb Pomeroy.

I think this help was typical of the kind of support and opportunity the American people give anyone regardless of what part of the world he or she came from.

I have to say that America has been good to me. I have been given many breaks and my talents have been appreciated. It is true that my native country, Turkey, provides a wonderful and unique blend of history, tradition, culture and strong work ethic to her people. These qualities mixed with the typical American dynamism provided here, made it possible for me to join the mosaic of people that makes this country so great.

Now, let me go back to the past once more. After graduating in 1960 and teaching for two years, we moved to New York where my wife took a job at the United Nations. I played the role of the struggling musician for a year. When the late and sadly missed Nesuhi Ertegun offered me a job at the Atlantic Records Studio, I accepted on the spot. Thus I entered the world of the recording studio, artists, musicians, studio engineering techniques, etc. I tried to learn by watching Nesuhi and his brother Ahmet Ertegun, the founder of Atlantic Records. In 1965, Ahmet entrusted me with a recording project. That first record shot up to number one in the charts. From that point on, I knew that I was bitten by the "pop music" bug and continued in that direction.

This led me to work with such artists like the Bee Gees, Aretha Franklin, Phil Collins and Bette Midler with whom I made my last number one record. Thank you Ahmet for your friendship and your constant support for twenty-seven years at Atlantic Records.

The Turks, although comparatively small in number, have proved themselves successful in this country. They are believers in the work ethic and like others before them, they have discovered that hard work in America is rewarded. Although this is their home and the home of their children, they still feel close ties to their roots.

The Assembly of the Turkish American Associations is like a bridge between the two countries. This bridge has its foundation in the traditional and strong friendship between Turkey and the United States. May the good work continue.

I cannot end without thanking my mother and father whose love and upbringing made me what I am today. I know my mother is feeling very proud of me and I am happy that my father lived long enough to see me successful at my chosen profession.

I would also like to acknowledge some of the guests who are seated at our table, my dear sister Betul Mardin came all the way from Istanbul to join us, my brother-in-law and old friend Baki Onis and his wife Tulin flew from London just to be here tonight, my love and gratitude to you. Much love to son-in-law Hugues Joffre and daughter Nazan who flew in from London also. I would also like to thank our cousin Birtan and her husband Ralph Collier for their constant support.

My son Yusuf and my daughter Julide—a proud and hardworking second generation—my endless love and gratitude for putting up with dad. This award is yours, too. And finally, I turn to my wife Latife, my love and better half, partner in this joint venture called life, the true support beneath my wings—I accept this award for both of us.

**A TRIBUTE TO REV. CANON
JOHN T. MOORE**

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding Guam educator, the Reverend Canon John T. Moore, who is retiring as headmaster of St. John's Episcopal School in Guam.

Reverend Moore has served more than 19 years as headmaster of St. John's Episcopal School. Dramatic changes have taken place at the school during his tenure. He provided the vision, direction, and leadership that has made St. John's the most prestigious educational institution in Guam today. He did this not only zealously in keeping abreast of modern educational practices, concepts, and techniques. He was solely responsible for upgrading the quality of teachers; increasing their salaries and benefits; and throughout the years encouraging faculty and staff to develop their own personal growth and vision. He is also responsible for instituting scholarship programs for students on the basis of need and academic performance.

A native of Mobile, AL, Father Moore attended Marion Institute and graduated from West Point in 1944. He served as a fighter pilot and flew combat missions for the Air Corps in World War II, and the Air Force during the Korean and Vietnam wars. In 1973, he was ordained to the priesthood and in

1983, was pointed Canon to the Bishop-in-Charge of the Episcopal Church in Micronesia.

Father Moore has been very active in community affairs. He is a member of the Guam Rotary Club, the Guam Chamber of Commerce and former member of the Guam Board of Education. As a member of the latter, he fought for and won equitable treatment for private schools with regards to school textbooks.

His steady guidance at St. John's Episcopal School has proved critical to the school's growth and vitality, going hand-in-hand territory. That concern bears fruit this year with the establishment of St. John's as a primary and secondary educational institution with its first high school graduation taking place later this month.

The American Territory of Guam has benefited enormously from the pioneering spirit and vision of this outstanding education missionary, whose devotion to his church and his total commitment to excellence in education have won him great admiration and respect.

Mr. Speaker, one of the yardsticks by which we in leadership positions are measured is the impact we have on those whom we serve. I know I am speaking or those who know and have been associated with Father Moore when I say that we are all better for having known him.

On behalf of a grateful community I bid him adios and Si Yu'os Masse.

THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OVERSIGHT REFORM ACT

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, over the course of the last 3 years, I have risen on numerous occasions to state my views on the savings and loan crisis. I have long been concerned that without appropriate regulatory and systemic reform, and a commitment on the part of both the Congress and the President to commit the necessary resources to do the job, resolution of this problem will be delayed at an enormous extra cost to the taxpayer.

Congress passed the first S&L bailout bill in 1987. I argued then that the funding provided by that legislation was woefully inadequate, and that its budgetary treatment was wrong. This first attempt at addressing the problem set the wrong precedents for the larger effort last year.

For many of the same reasons, I opposed the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act [FIRREA]. The funding provided was again inadequate, the budget accounting was again wrong, and the policy reforms required the creation of an unnecessarily complex organizational structure, with competing and overlapping lines of authority, that would make implementation of FIRREA extremely difficult.

In the 9 months since FIRREA was enacted, serious and predictable difficulties have arisen. The auctions held to date for bonds issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation [REFCORP] have demonstrated that the

House position favoring on-budget treatment for financing the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC] was the correct one. Off-budget financing is simply slower and more expensive.

The pace of resolutions has been slowed because of the absurdly complex administrative structure of FIRREA, which has made an artform out of "government by kibbutzing."

The lines of authority created under FIRREA are obscure at best. Responsibility is hard to pinpoint, and too many people are involved in the decisionmaking process. The administrative chaos has already compelled one highly regarded RTC head to leave, and the exceptionally well qualified Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is under increasing pressure to resign. More than one proposal has surfaced to abolish the Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS] and transfer its responsibilities to other existing arms of Government. In the meantime, estimates of the ultimate cost of the bailout continue to escalate.

Under these conditions, I believe the clean-up under FIRREA has the potential to become an even bigger problem than the thrift crisis itself.

In view of these difficulties and my long-standing concerns, I am introducing today comprehensive legislation to reform FIRREA. My bill, the Financial Institutions Oversight Reform Act of 1990 [FIORA], proceeds from three general objectives and purposes:

First, the bill ensures that the budgetary treatment of the resources required for the bailout will not add to the ultimate cost. This would be accomplished by putting the bailout on-budget and off-GRH. That was the House position on FIRREA, and is supported by studies and testimony of CRS, CBO, GAO, and numerous outside experts.

Second, a permanent and indefinite appropriation would assure adequate resources for the bailout.

Third, the bill would ensure clear and unambiguous authority over, and responsibility for, the bailout.

STRUCTURE OF FIORA

Under FIORA, authority would reside, clearly and unambiguously, with the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill establishes the position of Deputy Secretary for Financial Institutions, who would be the officer of the Government with primary responsibility for oversight, policy development, and implementation.

FIORA establishes the Office of Financial Institutions Data Analysis, a small office staffed by professional civil servants, to assist the new Deputy Secretary in determining when an institution is likely to require a conservator.

FIORA would eliminate the OTS and reassign its responsibilities. Under the bill, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency [OCC] would regulate federally chartered S&L's and the FDIC would regulate State chartered S&L's which are not part of the Federal Reserve System.

The bill would move the OCC and FDIC under the new Deputy Secretary. A single administrator would replace the FDIC's current board of directors. FIORA would also disband the RTC Oversight Board and transfer the RTC's responsibilities to a newly established Thrift Resolution Agency [TRA].

Nothing in my proposal would affect the contributions FIRREA requires from the thrift industry, nor would it alter the management of the Federal deposit insurance funds currently under the FDIC.

REFCORP and FICO would continue to exist, but only to service bonds already issued.

FINANCING OF FIORA

In an effort to facilitate off-budget financing, and partly to promote the fiction that meaningful repayments would follow the borrowing undertaken to finance the bailout, FIRREA established a convoluted financial structure. For example, RTC's funding of \$50 billion emanates from three separate sources: \$18.2 billion from appropriated funds, a \$1.2 billion assessment from the FHL Banks, and \$30 billion from REFCORP, which raises its capital in the financial markets. In addition, REFCORP, at last count, has five distinct lines of credit at the Treasury.

FIORA would replace FIRREA's bizarre financing structure with a single budget account financed by a permanent and indefinite appropriation. Proceeds from the liquidation of assets would be recorded as offsets in the account. This reform would eliminate the need for separate financing for working capital—funds needed to carry acquired assets until they are sold—and "loss" capital—funds to make depositors whole. Transactions involving working capital, necessary for so-called clean bank resolutions, would be treated as routine asset sales under Gramm-Rudman and, therefore, would have no effect on the GRH budget baseline.

As mentioned before, this account would be on-budget and off-GRH. The interest cost of financing the account, through normal Treasury borrowing, would be recorded in budget function 900—Net Interest—and be on-budget and on-GRH. Likewise, administrative and personnel costs, and any interest paid on notes issued by the TRA would be on-budget and on-GRH.

The Thrift Resolution Agency would cease to take on new resolution cases after August 8, 1994, when the new thrift capital requirements become effective. This is 2 years after the transfer date specified in FIRREA and is intended to provide a more realistic timeframe. This is desirable because cases are presently being withheld from the RTC because it cannot, at present, handle more. Thrifts requiring conservators after August 8, 1994, would be handled by the new thrift deposit insurance fund [SAIF] established by FIRREA.

An approach relying on appropriations, rather than on borrowing, is not only simpler, but makes more sense. The basic job is to fill a very large hole; namely, a huge deficiency in the old FSLIC deposit insurance fund for thrifts. This hole represents liabilities that have never been recognized in the budget. The most straightforward and honest way to fill the hole is by an appropriation because Treasury funds are the cheapest and fastest way to finance TRA spending and pay off depositors.

Not capping the appropriation may seem like dumb politics, but this approach is sound public policy. The simplified organization of FIORA, which clearly places the responsibility and authority close to the President and right

in the lap of the Secretary of the Treasury, would provide the best hope to get the job done quickly, efficiently, and in the least costly manner.

The political reality, confirmed by recent history, is that a fixed appropriation is likely to be insufficient and that the administration—or any administration for that matter—will be reluctant to request, and the Congress most unlikely to provide in a timely fashion, additional budgetary resources for the S&L bailout, especially before an election. By the time additional resources are provided, the costs will have escalated. That is precisely what happened before FIRREA and is exactly what will happen given the limited and insufficient resources of FIRREA.

Enactment of FIRREA was supposed to instill confidence in the public that the Federal Government would not only stand behind thrift depositors, but that it also would take the necessary actions to ensure that the cleanup would be completed as soon as possible and that tighter oversight and more meaningful capital requirements would prevent a recurrence. If editorial comment from across the country and letters from my constituents are any indication, FIRREA has failed to instill such confidence.

My point is simple. FIORA provides a cleaner, cheaper, and more efficient structure than FIRREA.

TRIBUTE TO SAMMY DAVIS, JR.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I join many millions of Americans who mourn today the death of the great entertainer and humanitarian, Sammy Davis, Jr. He will be remembered and heralded for beating the odds, and achieving great success as an entertainer despite tremendous obstacles. He will be remembered for overcoming personal tragedies and coming back to the top of his chosen profession after debilitating accidents and illnesses.

He will be remembered for having the courage to venture into national politics at the highest level as his own man and on his own terms. The great legacies of Sammy Davis, Jr., will be chronicled in the media and in our hearts and minds during this brief time of national mourning for a great native son. I want to focus my tribute to the thousands of small things that Sammy Davis, Jr., did to help others in hope that they will not be forgotten or overlooked. He fought a constant battle against petty housing and employment discrimination throughout his life.

He opened the doors for blacks to work and obtain accommodations at leading hotels and theaters throughout the country. He performed free for charities many thousands of times. He beat alcohol and drug abuse problems and devoted untold hours rapping to young people. He was never too big to come into the neighborhood and try to help others. In my district, in 1985 he established the Sammy Davis, Jr., National Liver Institute to help de-

velop a liver disease treatment and research center. To his great credit he did more than just put his name on the door.

He was actively engaged in the work of the institute and gave benefit performances that helped raise thousands of dollars. He visited the medical school campus at Newark, and became an active booster of school activities. Sammy Davis, Jr., had unequalled God-given talent as an entertainer. His legend of song and dance will live with us forever in tape and film. His contribution as a humanitarian and as a symbol of hope for Americans regardless of race, creed, color, or religion is just as legendary and just as important as his contributions as an entertainer.

As Davis said in Newark when he established the National Liver Institute, "I was put here to do more than sing 'Candyman' and 'Bojangles.'" We have lost another great American folk hero. God bless his soul. May he rest in peace.

**MANUEL PRADO RETIRES
AFTER MORE THAN 17 YEARS'
SERVICE**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Manuel Prado for more than 17 years of dedicated service as a member of the Livermore School Board in California's Ninth Congressional District.

Throughout his tenure as a school board member, Mr. Prado held a variety of positions. From 1973 to 1990, he served as a member of the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District board of trustees. From 1980 to 1981, he was the Chair of the Alameda County Special Education Service Region Board. From 1982 to 1989, he was a member of the Tri-Valley Special Education Local Plan Area [TVSELPA] Joint Powers Board and in both 1986 and 1987, he served as the Chair of this organization.

From 1977 to 1985, Mr. Prado was a member of the Regional Occupation Board [ROB] Joint Powers Board and from 1980 to 1981 and from 1984 to 1985, he chaired this committee. He was also a member of the Alameda County School Boards Association [ACSBA] from 1975 to 1976 and from 1988 to 1990 and chaired this organization in 1988 and 1989.

Mr. Prado also held the office of president of the board of education in 1976, 1981, and 1987. In 1975 and 1980, he was the clerk of the board of education.

Mr. Speaker, Manuel Prado has helped to shape the success of the Livermore School District. I commend him for his years of dedicated service to our community and I wish him well in his retirement.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO MARTI

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, today is the 88th anniversary of Cuba's independence from Spain. It is a day of special importance not only to Cubans and Cuban-Americans, but to citizens of every nation that has triumphed over colonialism.

Sadly, the free and independent Cuba which was Jose Marti's dream fell prey to the new colonialism of recent times, communism. This modern brand of colonialism sought not merely to physically conquer territories and people but, more importantly, to dominate their minds and spirits.

We fought the wars of independence with arms, meeting force with force. The struggle for freedom from communism has called for additional and more subtle weapons, suited for a war of the mind and spirit. This has been a conflict which pits the great truth against the big lie, information against propaganda. The welcome unraveling of communism in Eastern Europe is, in no small measure, due to our determination to insure the free flow of information and ideas into countries whose governments denied their people that right.

Like the great power colonialism which preceded it, the spiritual colonialism of communism is now in universal discredit and decline, although some anachronistic and embattled enclaves like Castro's Cuba still remain.

In Europe, we moved quickly to counter Communist censorship, propaganda, and disinformation by means of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The vital contribution they made to the cause of liberty is now plain for all to see. In our own hemisphere, we reacted more slowly. Efforts to provide for similar broadcasts to Cuba met with a curious mixture of resistance and indifference. Some, alarmed by Castro's threats, predicted catastrophe; others prophesied futility. Ignoring these extremes, supporters of the project pushed on, and 5 years ago today, Radio Marti made its first broadcast.

It is a pleasure to extend my warmest "felicitades" to Radio Marti on this happy occasion. In these past 5 years, Radio Marti has become a fixture in many Cuban homes, providing music and entertainment which is enjoyed by all. In addition, it provides an independent source of news of events in Cuba which would otherwise be unavailable on the government controlled radio. Radio Marti has given Cuban citizens a window not only on the world, but also on their own land. I am confident that, in time, it will also help to open a door for them to the free and independent Cuba of Jose Marti's dreams.

1991—THE YEAR OF THE
LIFETIME READER

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution designating 1991 as "The Year of the Lifetime Reader," and I am pleased that so many of our colleagues have joined me as original cosponsors.

Literacy and reading are vital ingredients of our nation's history and must become part of the national agenda. The Library of Congress, our library, has initiated the "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign, which through local projects will strengthen connections among libraries, literacy, and lifelong learning. The resolution will call on the President to declare 1991 as the Year of the Lifetime Reader, and will encourage parents, educators, librarians, government officials, corporations, labor unions, and associations to observe the year with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities aimed at giving our citizens at every age and in every walk of life the gift, the joy, and the promise of reading. First Lady Barbara Bush has agreed to serve as honorary chair of the Year of the Lifetime Reader campaign.

This campaign reinforces the hundreds of community partnerships established during the successful "1989—The Year of the Young Reader" initiative. This resolution extends the campaign to include, in addition to family literacy, projects related to adult literacy and to the needs of blind and physically handicapped readers.

Advancement of "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader," is a joint effort of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Libraries across the Nation are being encouraged to participate, including the 150 regional and local partners of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the 20 State centers for the book that are affiliated with the Library's Center for the Book. This list includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. This campaign is not limited to these particular States, however. It is a national effort that involves individuals and groups at all levels.

Many corporations and over 30 national organizations already have agreed to participate in the "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader," effort including the American Library Association, the Association of American Publishers, the Business Council for Effective Literacy, Lions Club International, the National Alliance of Black School Educators, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and Reading is Fundamental, Inc.

Hundreds of reading and literacy projects were developed last year in the Year of the Young Reader campaign. The Center for the Book has prepared a 12-page summary, orga-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

nized by State, which it will be pleased to furnish to your office to help inspire future reading promotion efforts. "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader" will help us continue the enthusiasm and alliances that we all hope will once again make us into a nation of readers.

SUPPORT OF WIPP LAND
WITHDRAWAL LEGISLATION

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Spratt introduced, by request, on May 15, 1990, a bill to withdraw land from public use in Eddy County, NM. This withdrawal will allow the Department of Energy to initiate certain important test programs, using radioactive defense waste, at the waste isolation pilot plant [WIPP], located near the city of Carlsbad in Eddy County. I strongly urge the House to enact this legislation as soon as possible. Its early enactment would avoid the need for extension and modification of the current administrative land withdrawal and permit timely assessment of the facility's safe and environmentally acceptable performance.

The WIPP project was originally authorized in 1980 to demonstrate the safe disposal of radioactive waste from the Department of Energy's defense activities. The project has proceeded from site characterization and validation to the construction of an underground facility located 2,000 feet underground in an ancient salt deposit in public lands in southern New Mexico. The next step is a test phase during which the Department would conduct tests with radioactive materials to assure the protection of the health and safety of the public if the facility is used subsequently as a waste repository. It is necessary to withdraw these lands from public use in order to conduct these test operations safely.

The facility is physically ready to accept waste in a test phase. However, the proposed legislation contains certain specific provisions that must be satisfied before any waste can be placed in the repository. These provisions are the completion of a final safety analysis report, the completion of a record of decision on a supplemental environmental impact statement that applies to the test phase activities, and the issuance of a "No-Migration Variance" by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. The legislation also requires compliance with EPA standards for the management, storage, and disposal of transuranic waste. In addition, the Secretary of Energy has pledged, in testimony to Congress, that he will not permit the WIPP to open for testing until all the requirements in the Department's WIPP decision plan have been met and he is personally satisfied that it is safe.

In recent years the accumulation of radioactive waste at certain DOE defense sites has become intolerable to the Department and to certain State governments, to the point that some States have placed limits on the amount of waste that can be stored, or transported to, sites in their States. This is leading to the possibility that some DOE sites may not be able

to continue to operate in the near future. This is particularly true at the Rocky Flats plant in Colorado, a facility vital to the modernization and improved safety of our nuclear stockpile. The opening of this demonstration facility will allow the Department to proceed in an orderly fashion to the eventual disposal of 40 years of accumulated defense wastes, reducing the threat to our environment and allowing the Department to fulfill its commitment to clean up its nationwide facilities.

In addition, this demonstration will be a significant step on the way to the construction of a separate repository for high-level waste, allowing the disposal of radioactive wastes from both civilian reactors and defense activities. I strongly urge you to pass this land withdrawal legislation in the interest of both an environmentally clean and a strong America.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN W. FOSTER

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Allen W. Foster, minister of music at the Pinn Memorial Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, PA, who is being honored on the occasion of his 30th anniversary at the church.

Allen Foster is a native of Camden, NJ, and attended the public school system there. He subsequently and respectively received undergraduate and graduate degrees from Temple University and Rutgers University.

Having been introduced to formal piano instruction as a young child, Allen later developed an interest in the organ and church music. He furthered his piano studies at the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music and began organ instruction with Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter, a noted organ recitalist/instructor.

He currently serves as minister of music at the Pinn Memorial Baptist Church and organist at the Ebenezer Seventh Day Adventist Church, both in Philadelphia. He is employed by the School District of Philadelphia as the coordinator of social services for the Early Childhood Division.

Allen Foster's music activities include composing, arranging, consulting, and concertizing. He is well known in the recording industry for his sacred compositions. He has recorded with the Pine Forge Academy Choir which he presently accompanies under his wife Gwendolyn's directorship. Since 1987, Allen Foster has been associated with Lincoln University as accompanist for the University Concert Choir, also under the direction of his wife, Gwendolyn.

Please join me in paying tribute to a man who has taught and entertained others with his many gifts.

TRIBUTE TO THE PHELPS
DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS
CO./NORWICH ROD PLANT DI-
VISION

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Co./Norwich Rod Plant Division as the recipient of the 1989 Chairman's National Safety Award for most improved safety performance.

All the hard-working men and women at Phelps Dodge should be proud of their extraordinary safety performance. This award exemplifies the workplace philosophy that safety is an ongoing concern. Clearly, this dedicated effort has paid off by the award of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, Phelps Dodge Corp. is the second largest copper producer in the free world. And as a corporation founded in the Constitution State, I am extremely proud to inform all of my colleagues of the safety record at the Norwich facility. All of us in the U.S. Congress, send our congratulations to Phelps Dodge management and employees for their outstanding commitment to safety.

INTRODUCTION OF ADMINIS-
TRATION'S WATER RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACT
OF 1990

HON. ARLAN STANGELAND

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. STANGELAND. Mr. Speaker, I'm introducing, by request, the administration's omnibus Corps of Engineers bill, the Water Resources Development Act of 1990.

This legislation, like its counterpart in the Senate, S. 2469 and S. 2470, will help provide House and Senate Public Works Committees with a framework to enact into law an omnibus bill by year's end. So far this year, the House Public Works Water Resources Subcommittee has held four hearings on corps' projects and programs. Members and public and private witnesses have testified about dozens of project proposals and program changes. Several are already included in the administration's package of legislative proposals.

This bill contains 18 proposals. Four are new projects that have made their way through the entire planning process and received the Secretary of the Army's approval and another is a project modification. The remaining proposals involve programmatic initiatives that range from increased cost sharing and user fees to expanded research and development opportunities to personnel matters and emergency response authorities.

Personally, I have concerns about some of the provisions, such as the suggested changes to the successful—section 22—planning assistance to States and—section 206—floodplain management services programs, as

well as the proposal to more than triple the harbor maintenance trust fund fee. But the bill as a whole has some important initiatives, such as provisions on magnetic levitation transportation, and the corps existing—section 1135—environmental demonstration program. These need to be part of the congressional debate.

Therefore, I'm pleased to introduce the Water Resources Development Act of 1990. I commend Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Robert W. Page, and others within the corps and OMB for their leadership. Committee Chairman GLENN ANDERSON, ranking Republican JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Subcommittee Chairman HENRY NOWAK are also to be commended for their bipartisan longstanding support of the corps' program and their commitment to a 2-year reauthorization cycle.

Like me, they look forward to working with the administration and the Senate. I know all my colleagues on the Public Works Committee are eager to begin drafting comprehensive legislation. With continued guidance from the administration, I am hopeful we can enact a bill in the coming months that is environmentally sound, fiscally responsible, and responsive to the Nation's water resources needs.

A TRIBUTE TO SAMMY DAVIS,
JR.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest sympathy to the widow and family of Sammy Davis, Jr., a rare and gifted entertainer, an uncommonly generous man, and a patriotic American in whom all of us took great pride, from whom all of us received great pleasure; and upon whose untimely passing, all of us now feel a great sense of loss.

The Nation and indeed the world join us in deep mourning.

His legion of friends and show business colleagues who were privileged to know him personally—and to work with this talented man in a long career that spanned the full spectrum from humor to music to drama—will know a special sense of loss.

But none will miss him more profoundly than his black brothers and sisters for whom he was both a source of pride and an inspirational role model.

To them I proffer a very special note of condolence because with them I share—along with all my Puerto Rican brothers and sisters—that special ethnic pride in one's own.

It is perhaps not broadly known that Mr. Davis' mother was a native of the island of Puerto Rico and therefore, for myself and for all Puerto Rican people, we bid him a sad farewell and offer a prayer for Sammy: Vaya Con Dios, dear brother. Rest in peace.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to pay tribute to our local police officers and recognize this week, May 13-19, as "National Police Week."

On Tuesday, May 15 the ninth annual National Peace Officers Memorial Day Service was held. This was a day to pay tribute to the 161 officers who were killed in the line of duty during 1989. These extraordinary individuals dedicated their lives to protect your family, my family, and the citizens of our Nation. In New York City alone, there were six police officers who were killed in the line of duty in 1989. One of them, Jeff B. Herman was from my district in Brooklyn. The other New York City police officers who were killed were: Gary Coe, Anthony Dwyer, Richard J. Guerzon, Robert Edward Machate, Jr., and Keith L. Williams. I am sad to report that already we have a name to add for 1990, Joseph Aversa, who was killed while participating in a drug raid in New York City in March.

I believe Congress must continue to introduce legislation that would protect those individuals that put their lives in jeopardy every day in the line of duty. I strongly support any legislation that proposes to enforce the death penalty on those individuals convicted of drug crimes who kill a police officer.

Currently, the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial is being built here in Washington, DC's Judiciary Square. This memorial was authorized by a unanimous act of Congress in 1984 and more than 500,000 Americans have donated funds for it. The memorial is scheduled to be completed and dedicated during National Police Week of May 12-18, 1991. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will honor all officers who have served, and will have the names of all officers who have died in the line of duty.

I urge all of my colleagues to pay tribute to their local police officers this week. We must acknowledge their extraordinary service and sacrifice to our communities.

MARYLAND HALL'S 10TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Maryland Hall for the Creative Arts, which will be celebrated on May 18, 1990. Founded by a group of visionary residents of Anne Arundel County, the Maryland Hall is dedicated to promoting, supporting, and celebrating all of the creative arts. Over 40,000 people a year participate in Maryland Hall educational programs, attend exhibitions, or

